

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.—U. S. MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE.

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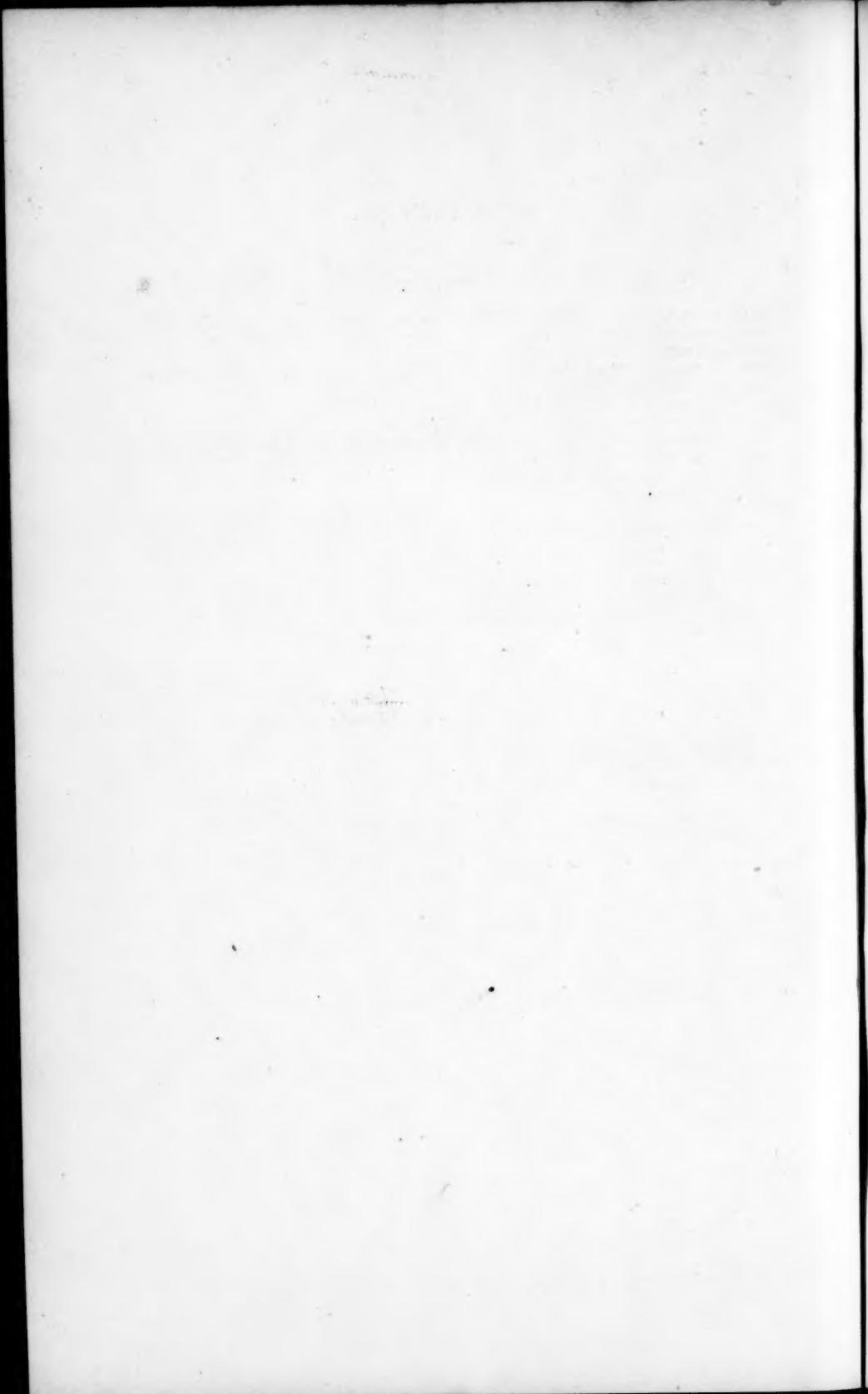
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## PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

### UNITED STATES.

#### PLAN FOR INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS FOR THE SANITATION OF CERTAIN SEACOAST CITIES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF SURGEON-GENERAL U. S. M. H. S.,  
*Washington, D. C., October 6, 1901.*

Hon. HENRY G. DAVIS,

*Chairman, United States Delegation to the  
International Conference of American States.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the request of the members of the United States delegation to the International Conference of American States to be held in the City of Mexico, October 22, for a memorandum and such suggestions as I may deem proper relating to the possible establishment of an International Health Service.

In response thereto, I inclose herewith a provisional plan entitled "International sanitation—Pan-American Republics." As will be seen, the plan contemplates an international agreement for measures relating to but one disease, namely, yellow fever, but if put into operation it could not fail to be effective against many other diseases.

At the inception of an undertaking so new and demanding the support of so many nations, it is believed that greater effectiveness will be attained if efforts are concentrated against one disease, particularly when that disease is one in which more than 25,000,000 of people in the Pan-American Republics are directly interested and which more than any other ties up commerce, stops trade, and throws cities and towns into commercial isolation and social desolation; a disease that by its mildness may lure into a false feeling of security to be changed into alarm and grief by a fearful mortality; which imposes restraints upon travel by ship and rail; which causes occasional depopulation of populous centers and financial distress or ruin. The elimination of this disease from one city becomes but a palliative and temporary measure of relief to commerce if no efforts are made to eliminate it from other communicating cities at the same time. It is, therefore, necessary to wage a general and cotemporaneous warfare against this common enemy.

The first question which naturally arises is, Will the measures indicated in the memorandum produce the desired results? And, in reply,

one has but to point to the wonderful results following the sanitary improvements in the cities of Havana and Santiago, Cuba. Under the vigorous sanitary administration of General Wood in Santiago, the cleaning of the city, the burning of dead bodies, the laying of sewers, and the paving of streets, this city, formerly recognized as one of the chief yellow-fever foci of the Western Hemisphere, has become absolutely free from this disease. Practically, the same may be said of Havana. The official records with regard to these and other cities of Cuba have been published, demonstrating the effectiveness of the measures taken, and showing a condition in striking contrast to the times when her ports were considered a source of constant danger to every vessel within her harbors and to every southern port to which these vessels sailed during the warm season, when, in the language of one well-known writer, the island disseminated annually to other lands, "as from a central hell, disease and death."

The recent discoveries with regard to the conveyance of yellow fever by the mosquito serve only to emphasize the necessity and encourage the belief in the effectiveness of measures of sanitation.

Commenting now on the memorandum submitted, in the list of measures advocated it may be noticed that no mention is made of water supply. This omission is made advisedly because an imperfect water supply is not one of the chief causes in the maintenance of a yellow-fever focus, and most of the cities and towns afflicted with this disease are supplied copiously with pure water, frequently from neighboring mountains or hills, and where such source of supply is unavailable, artesian wells are frequently driven. There should be no underestimation of the value and necessity of a pure water supply in every city, but as this memorandum deals with yellow fever alone, and it is desired to simplify the articles of agreement between the Pan-American Republics, and since a good water supply is generally provided in response to other demands, it has not been included in the agreement. Of far greater importance is the sewerage, soil drainage, and paving. In fact, a copious supply of water with insufficient drainage and sewerage produces conditions more favorable to the propagation of yellow fever than if the water supply were insufficient.

As to harbors, the sanitary improvements mentioned would be chiefly those which would prevent the emptying of sewers into the culs-de-sac of harbors where the waters can not have free current or tidal changes with the sea. With regard to the sanitation of buildings, the details of this work would be left to the commission, who would naturally require such measures with regard to old and known infected buildings as would be required by the latest scientific developments regarding the nature and mode of transmission of the disease. If it should be proven, as some now claim, that the mosquito is the only mode of transmitting this disease, then these measures would only relate to the destruction of mosquitoes in the houses where yellow fever had been known to customarily prevail.

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It will be noticed that the object of the international agreement is the elimination of yellow fever from seacoast cities alone. While the disease may extend to the interior, yet, practically, it is a disease of seaports, and it is fortunate that in the suggestion of an international agreement for the elimination of any disease, our efforts at the first may be thus limited.

The remaining details of the memorandum, I believe, are themselves self-explanatory, and the memorandum is submitted in the hope that if found faulty, amendments or additions may be suggested thereto by others of greater experience and wisdom.

The time has come when common action should be taken. Trade and a higher civilization both demand that we should attend to this matter now. Our American republics have an opportunity to inaugurate a new system for the advancement of civilization. Tropical and semi-tropical countries are not necessarily unhealthy. Their apparent unhealthfulness is not due to climate, but to faulty sanitation, or lack of it. The matter has been long enough under consideration, and is not new, I am sure, to a number of the representatives of our western republics, for in 1899 it was suggested in an article in the February number of the Forum, copies of which have been furnished to representatives of a number of the republics, all of whom have commended the general plan. As long ago as 1876, at the International Medical Congress in Philadelphia, it was asserted by Surgeon-General Woodworth that the endemic homes of cholera and yellow fever are the fields which give the greatest promise of satisfactory results to well-directed and energetic sanitary measures. The American Public Health Association, composed of members representing the United States, Mexico, and Canada, passed resolutions looking to these measures against yellow fever; and at the Pan-American Medical Congress in the city of Havana last February, in an address by myself on "Sanitation and Progress," the same matter of an international agreement in sanitation was presented, and a resolution embodying the plan as outlined therein was adopted, on motion of Dr. Wilde, the Argentine minister to the United States and delegate to the congress.

The difficulties do not seem to me to be excessive. Sanitary engineering and sanitary devices have now reached such a state of perfection that the placing of any city in a good sanitary condition presents few or no difficult problems, and since sanitation as against yellow fever would undoubtedly result in the diminution of malaria, borras fever, acceso pernicioso, typhoid, and other well-known diseases, and since in the catalogue of crime and disease no cause thereof is greater than vicious and insanitary surroundings or neglect of sanitary laws, it would seem that if measures, such as are presented in the memorandum, can be made practicable and enforced, no achievement would be greater by the Pan-American Congress than this.

Respectfully,

WALTER WYMAN,  
Surgeon-General U. S. M. H. S.

[Inclosure.]

*International sanitation—Pan-American Republics.***OBJECT.**

The elimination of yellow fever from seaport cities or towns which are, or have been, endemic habitats of yellow fever, or which are liable to become foci by reason of geographical situation, commercial relations, or bad sanitary conditions.

**MEASURES.**

Sanitary improvements of harbors.

Sewerage.

Soil drainage.

Paving.

Elimination of infection from buildings.

**INTERNATIONAL SANITARY COMMISSION.**

To consist of 5 members, no 2 of whom shall be residents or citizens of the same republic. They shall be appointed by the Bureau of American Republics and serve one year, when they may be reappointed or new members appointed to succeed them.

Of these 5 members—

One shall be a diplomat.

One shall be learned in the law.

One shall be a physician and sanitarian.

One shall be a sanitary engineer.

One shall be a commercial representative.

To these 5 members there shall be temporarily added 2 to represent the national government in whose domain is located the seaport city or town to be investigated or to be subject to sanitary requirements. These 2 members shall be appointed by the president of their republic.

These 2 members shall serve only in their own republic.

The salaries and traveling expenses of the 7 commissioners shall be determined by and paid through the Bureau of American Republics, which shall also audit all accounts, and said expenses shall be divided equally among the governments entering into this agreement.

**DUTIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL SANITARY COMMISSION.**

First. By an inquiry of a commercial and statistical character to determine upon and prepare a list of the seaport cities or towns necessary to be visited with a view to sanitary improvements as heretofore stated.

This will be done by the commission of 5.

Second. To visit said cities or towns in the order of greatest commercial necessity and with the 2 additional commissioners to make a thorough sanitary inspection of the port and city or town, and make a

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formal report upon the sanitary measures deemed necessary, keeping within the limits of this convention.

Third. This report shall be in duplicate, signed by the 7 members of the commission. One copy shall, without delay, be transmitted to the president of the Republic within whose domain the town or city inspected is located, and the other copy sent for file to the Bureau of American Republics.

#### OBLIGATIONS.

Immediately after the receipt of said report it shall be the duty of the president to whom the report is sent to take such action as lies within his power, either through national, State, or municipal authority, to put into effect the measures recommended by the commission, or other effective measures satisfactory to a majority of the commission of 7, and so certified in writing.

One year from the date of receipt by the Bureau of American Republics of the commission's report it shall be the duty of said Bureau to ascertain if the work has actually begun, or if plans have been prepared and contracts let.

If work has not actually been begun, or if plans have not been prepared and contracts made, it shall be the duty of the Bureau of American Republics to notify each of the nations entering into this convention, and each of said nations obligates itself thereupon immediately to impose upon vessels arriving from said port additional tonnage tax and duties upon specified imports from said port, which shall be — per cent above the tonnage taxes and — per cent above the import duties imposed upon vessels or merchandise from any port not already under the ban of this agreement.

If, under existing laws, no tonnage tax or import duties are imposed by a nation entering into this convention, then in lieu of the — per cent of increase in tonnage tax and import duties above mentioned there shall be imposed a tonnage tax and import duties on all merchandise equivalent to the highest tonnage tax and highest import duty imposed on articles of merchandise by any of the other nations entering into this agreement.

And it shall be the duty of the Bureau of American Republics to notify the several governments what these tonnage taxes and duties are.

These taxes and duties shall be imposed until the sanitary work has been completed and the commission has so reported to the Bureau of American Republics, which shall immediately notify all the republics, and on receipt of such notice the taxes and import duties above mentioned shall cease to be imposed.

[Translation.]

**Proyecto de un Convenio Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas para obtener buenas Condiciones Sanitarias en algunas Ciudades de la Costa.**

**DEPARTAMENTO DEL TESORO,  
OFICINA DEL CIRUJANO GENERAL  
DEL SERVICIO DE HOSPITALES MARITIMOS,**  
*Washington, D. C., Octubre 6 de 1901.*

Hon. **HENRY G. DAVIS,**

*Presidente de la Delegación de los Estados Unidos á la  
Conferencia Internacional de Repúblicas Americanas.*

**MUY SEÑOR MIO:** Tengo el honor de acusar á V. recibo de la petición que los miembros de la Delegación de los Estados Unidos á la Conferencia Internacional de Repúblicas Americanas, que se ha de celebrar en la Ciudad de México el día 22 de octubre del curnento año, se han servido hacerme de una nota y de las indicaciones que juzgue yo oportuno hacer relativas al establecimiento de un servicio de sanidad internacional.

En contestación á dicha súplica, adjunto tengo el honor de remitir un proyecto provisional intitulado "La Sanidad Internacional en las Repúblicas Americanas." Según se verá, dicho plan tiene por objeto llegar á un convenio internacional para tomar medidas relativas solamente á una enfermedad, á saber, la fiebre amarilla, pero si llegase á ponerse en práctica, no podía menos de ser muy eficaz para combatir muchas otras enfermedades.

Al inaugurar una empresa tan nueva y que exige el apoyo de tantas naciones, es lógico creer que se ha de obtener mayor eficacia si todos los esfuerzos se reconcentran para combatir una sola enfermedad, especialmente si se tiene en cuenta que en dicha enfermedad están profundamente interesados más de veinticinco millones de almas en las Repúblicas Pan-Americanas, que esta enfermedad estorba el comercio más que ninguna otra, paraliza la industria, y hunde ciudades y pueblos en el más absoluto aislamiento comercial y desolación social; enfermedad que, por virtud de su benignidad, puede hacer concebir una idea de ilusoria seguridad que puede trocarse en alarma y pesar mediante una terrible mortalidad; enfermedad que hace que el público se abstenga de viajar por mar y por ferrocarril; que á menudo diezma espantosamente los habitantes de centros populosos, y que además trae consigo la ruina financiera. La desaparición completa de esta enfermedad de una ciudad, no resulta más que un paliativo ó medida temporal de alivio al comercio, si no se hacen otros esfuerzos para hacerla desaparecer al mismo tiempo de otras ciudades que están en comunicación. Por tanto, es necesario hacer una guerra general y contemporánea á este enemigo común.

La primera pregunta que naturalmente surge es la siguiente: Producirán las medidas indicadas en la adjunta nota los resultados que se

desean? Y en contestación, basta indicar los maravilloos resultados que han sido consecuencia directa de las mejoras sanitarias introducidas en las ciudades de la Habana y Santiago de Cuba. Mediante la enérgica administración del General Wood, en Santiago de Cuba la limpieza de la ciudad, la cremación de cuerpos muertos, el sistema de cloacas y el adoquinamiento de las calles, dicha ciudad, que anteriormente estaba reconocida como uno de los focos principales de fiebre amarilla del hemisferio occidental, ha quedado absolutamente libre de esta enfermedad. Otro tanto puede decirse prácticamente de la Habana. Hánse publicado informes oficiales acerca de estas y otras ciudades de Cuba, los cuales prueban la eficacia de las medidas tomadas, y muestran, además, un estado que ofrece un sorprendente contraste comparado con los tiempos en que sus puertos se consideraban una fuente de constante peligro para todos los buques que entraban en ellos, y para todos los puertos del sur á los cuales se destinaban estos buques durante la estación calurosa, época en que, al decir de un conocido escritor, la isla, á la manera de un infierno central, repartía anualmente á otras tierras la enfermedad y la muerte.

Los recientes descubrimientos que se han hecho relativos al hecho de que el mosquito transmite la fiebre amarilla, sólo sirven para hacer más evidente la necesidad de tomar enérgicas medidas sanitarias y estimular más la creencia en la eficacia de las mismas.

Aludiendo ahora á la nota que se somete para su debida consideración, se notará que en la lista de las medidas aconsejadas no se hace ninguna mención del abastecimiento de agua. Esta omisión se ha hecho intencionalmente, porque un abastecimiento de agua deficiente no constituye una de las causes principales kara conservar un foco de fiebre amarilla, siendo de advertir que la mayor parte de las ciudades que se encuentran asoladas por esta enfermedad, tienen un copioso abastecimiento de agua pura, que con frecuencia procede de montañas ó colinas cercanas, y cuando no se puede utilizar dicha fuente de abastecimiento, á menudo se cavan pozos artesianos. No quiere esto decir que se le dé poca importancia al valor que este punto en sí tiene ni á la necesidad de que toda ciudad tenga una fuente pura de abastecimiento de agua, pero como quiera que esta nota sólo trata de la fiebre amarilla y que se desea simplificar lo más posible los artículos del convenio que se pretende celebrar entre las Repúblicas Pan-Americanas, y puesto que generalmente se provee un buen abastecimiento de agua correspondiendo á otros exigencias, no se ha juzgado conveniente incluirlo en este convenio. El sistema de cloacas es de mucha mayor importancia, y también lo es el desagüe y el debido adoquinamiento de las calles. Un abastecimiento de agua copiosa con un desagüe y sistema de cloacas deficientes, en realidad produce condiciones más favorables á la propagación de la fiebre amarilla que si dicho abastecimiento de agua fuese insuficiente.

En cuanto á las bahías, las mejoras sanitarias mencionadas principalmente serían las que vendrían á impedir que las cloacas derramasen en

los culs-de-sac de las bahías, donde las aguas no pueden correr libremente, ó donde no pueden tener lugar cambios de marea. Con respecto á las condiciones higiénicas ó sanitarias de los edificios, los detalles de este trabajo quedarían á cargo de la comisión, que naturalmente exigiría que se dictasen las medidas que fuesen necesarias relativas á los antiguos y conocidos edificios infectados que exigiesen los últimos adelantos científicos, en cuanto á la índole y manera de transmisión de la enfermedad. Si se llegase á probar, como algunos pretenden en la actualidad, que el mosquito es el único medio conocido de transmitir esta enfermedad, entonces estas medidas sólo se relacionarían con la destrucción de los mosquitos en las casas donde se supiese que la fiebre amarilla prevalecía periódicamente.

Se notará que el convenio internacional tiene por único objeto eliminar absolutamente la fiebre amarilla de las ciudades de la costa. Si bien es verdad que la enfermedad puede propagarse ó extenderse hasta el interior, sin embargo, es prácticamente una enfermedad que predomina en los puertos, y debe ser un motivo de felicitación el hecho de que en la idea de celebrar un convenio internacional para efectuar la eliminación de cualquiera enfermedad, nuestros esfuerzos al principio se limiten de la manera indicada.

Creo que los demás detalles de la nota se explican por sí mismos, y esta nota se somete para su debido consideración con la esperanza de que, aún cuando se encuentre defectuosa, puedan otros más sabios ó que tengan mayor experiencia, sugerir enmiendas ó adiciones á la misma.

Ha llegado el momento en que debe ejercerse una acción común; tanto el comercio como el grado mayor de civilización que hemos alcanzado, exigen que atendamos ahora á este asunto. Nuestras Repúblicas Americanas tienen ahora una magnífica oportunidad para inaugurar un nuevo sistema que dé por resultado inmediato el adelantamiento de la civilización. Los países tropicales y semitropicales no son necesariamente insalubres. Su aparente insalubridad no se debe al clima, sino á condiciones higiénicas ó sanitarias deficientes ó á la falta de ellas. La cuestión hace tiempo que se ha tomado en consideración, y me consta que no es nueva para cierto número de los representantes de nuestras Repúblicas Occidentales, puesto que en 1899, se indicó, en un artículo publicado en la edición de febrero del "Forum," algunas copias del cual se les han enviado á algunos representantes de dichas Repúblicas, los cuales representantes han recomendado el plan general. Ya en 1876 en el Congreso Médico Internacional que tuvo lugar en Filadelfia, el Cirujano General Woodworth, indicó que los refugios endémicos del cólera y de la fiebre amarilla son los campos que prometen los resultados más satisfactorios á las medidas sanitarias bien dirigidas y enérgicas. La Asociación de Sanidad Pública Americana, compuesta de miembros que representan á los Estados Unidos, México, y el Canadá, aprobaron resoluciones que tenían por objeto tomar estas medidas contra la fiebre amarilla, y en el Congreso Médico Pan-Americano que se celebró en la

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ciudad de la Habana en el mes de febrero próximo pasado, en un discurso que pronuncié sobre la sanidad y el progreso, indiqué la misma idea de un convenio internacional acerca de la sanidad, y se adoptó una resolución que comprendía el plan bosquejado en aquél, á petición del Doctor Wilde, Ministro Argentino en los Estados Unidos y Delegado al Congreso.

Creo que podemos vencer las dificultades que puedan presentarse. La ingeniería y los medios sanitarios han alcanzado ya tal grado de perfección, que el hecho de poner á cualquiera ciudad en buenas condiciones sanitarias ó higiénicas no constituye un problema de difícil solución, y como quiera que el buen estado sanitario contra la fiebre amarilla daría sin duda por resultado la diminución del paludismo, la fiebre perniciosa y tifoidea, y otras enfermedades arto conocidas, y como quiera que es sabido que en el catálogo de crímenes y de enfermedades no hay ninguna causa mayor de los mismos que un medio ambiente vicioso é insalubre, ó el abandono de las leyes sanitarias, pource lógico suponer que si se pusiesen en práctico medidas como las que en la presente nota se proponen, el Congreso Pan-Americano no podría en verdad realizar una obra de mayor transcendencia que esta.

Tengo el honor de reiterar á V. la expresión de mi más distinguida consideración y respeto.

(f) WALTER WYMAN,  
*Cirujano General del Servicio de Hospitales Marítimos.*

[Inclosure.]

#### *La Sanidad Internacional en las Repúblicas Pan-Americanas.*

##### OBJETO.

La eliminación de la fiebre amarilla de las ciudades ó puertos de la costa que sean ó hayan sido focos de la fiebre amarilla, ó que estén expuestas á convertirse en focos de ella por virtud de su situación geográfica, sus relaciones comerciales, ó sus malas condiciones sanitarias.

##### MEDIDAS.

Mejoramiento sanitario de los puertos.

Sistema de cloacas.

Desagüe del suelo.

Adoquinamiento de las calles.

Eliminación de la infección de los edificios.

La Comisión de Sanidad Internacional.

Esta Comisión ha de constar de cinco miembros, y ningún país ha de tener más de un miembro. Serán nombrados por la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas y prestarán sus servicios un año, y entonces podrán nombrarse otra vez, ó nombrarse sus sucesores.

**De estos cinco miembros—**

- 1 ha de ser un diplomático.
- 1 ha de ser un letrado erudito.
- 1 ha de ser médico é higiénista.
- 1 ha de ser ingeniero de sanidad.
- 1 ha de ser un representante del comercio.

Á estos cinco miembros se han de agregar temporalmente dos, para que representen el gobierno nacional en cuyo dominio esté situada la ciudad ó población de la costa que se ha de investigar ó que se ha de someter á un reglamento sanitario. Estos dos miembros los ha de nombrar el Presidente de sus respectivas Repúblicas.

Estos dos miembros solo prestarán servicios en su propio país.

Los sueldos y gastos de viaje de los siete comisionados, los ha de fijar la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas, y se han de pagar por conducto de la misma, y dicha oficina también ha de revisar todas las cuentas, debiendo dichos gastos dividirse por partes iguales entre los gobiernos que entren en este convenio.

**Deberes de la Comisión de Sanidad Internacional—**

1º. Efectuar la debida investigación de carácter comercial y estadístico, para determinar y preparar una lista de las ciudades ó poblaciones de la costa que sea necesario visitar con el fin de introducir en ellas mejoras sanitarias, tal como en la presente se ha expresado.

Estos deberes los ha de desempeñar la comisión de cinco miembros.

2º. Visitar las expresadas ciudades ó poblaciones, según lo exijan las mayores necesidades comerciales que cada una tenga, y con los dos comisionados adicionales, practicar una inspección sanitaria minuciosa y completa del puerto y de la ciudad ó población, y hacer un informe en debida forma acerca de las medidas sanitarias que se juzgen necesarias, dentro de los límites y espíritu de esta convención.

Este informe ha de hacerse por duplicado, y lo han de firmar los siete miembros de la comisión. Una copia se ha de remitir sin tardanza al Presidente de la República dentro de cuyo dominio se halle situada la ciudad ó población inspeccionada, y la otra copia se enviará á la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas para que allí se archive.

#### **OBLIGACIONES.**

Inmediatamente después del recibo de dicho informe, el Presidente á quien se envíe, está obligado á tomar las medidas que estén á su alcance, ya sea por conducto de la autoridad nacional, del Estado ó municipal, para poner en práctica las medidas recomendadas por la comisión, ú otras medidas eficaces que apruebe y certifique por escrito una mayoría de la comisión de los siete miembros.

Un año después de que la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas haya recibido el informe de la comisión, dicha Oficina estará obligada á determinar si el trabajo ha comenzado realmente ó si se han preparado planos y si se han celebrado contratos.

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Si no se hubiere comenzado realmente el trabajo, ó si no se hubieren preparado dichos planos ni celebrado los contratos debidos, la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas estará obligada á notificar á cada una de las naciones que entren en esta convención, y cada una de dichas naciones estará á su vez obligada á imponerle inmediatamente una contribución de tonelaje y derechos extraordinarios sobre determinadas importaciones de dicho puerto, los cuales representarán un—por ciento de aumento de la contribución de tonelaje y un—por ciento de aumento de los derechos de importación impuestos á los buques ó mercancías procedentes de cualquier puerto que no esté ya sujeto al reglamento de este convenio.

Si una nación que entre en esta convención no impone contribución de tonelaje ó derechos de importación con arreglo á las leyes vigentes, entonces en vez del \* \* \* per ciente de *aumento* en la contribución de tonelaje y en los derechos de importación arriba mencionados, se ha de imponer una contribución de tonelaje y derechos de importación sobre todas las mercancías que equivalga á la contribución de tonelaje y derechos de importación más altos que cualesquiera otras naciones que entren en este convenio impongan á cualquiera clase de mercancías.

Y la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas estará obligada, asimismo, á notificar á los diferentes gobiernos el monto de estas contribuciones de tonelaje y de estos derechos.

Estas contribuciones y derechos han de imponerse hasta que se haya completado la obra sanitaria, y cuando la comisión así lo haya anunciado á la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas, la cual hará saber inmediatamente el hecho á todas las Repúblicas, y al recibo de dicha notificación dejarán de imponerse las contribuciones de tonelaje y los derechos de importación arriba mencionados.

*Texas quarantine regulations against plague.*

AUSTIN, TEX., September 26, 1901.

SIR: I beg to call your attention to general order relative to the quarantine of ships from ports infected with bubonic plague, which is dated to-day and will apply hereafter to all such vessels, including those you may have now in quarantine.

*General order to quarantine officers.*

AUSTIN, TEX., September 26, 1901.

Vessels from ports infected with bubonic plague, having been out more than twenty days from such port, and having had no sickness or deaths on the voyage, or other suspicious circumstances, such as mortality among rats, will be disinfected and held five days thereafter, and released at the end of that time if nothing unfavorable has developed.

Respectfully,

W. F. BLUNT,  
*State Health Officer.*

Dr. J. C. MAYFIELD,  
*State Quarantine Officer, Galveston, Tex.*

*Tennessee regulations against spread of tuberculosis, anthrax, and glanders from lower animals to human beings.*

NASHVILLE, TENN., October 5, 1901.

SIR: At a regular meeting of the State board of health, held Tuesday, October 1, Dr. Heber Jones, of Memphis, brought up for discussion the subject of anthrax (charbon) and other dangerous communicable diseases which prevail among the lower animals in certain sections of the State, and the danger of the infection of human beings from such diseases. In this connection, Dr. Jones offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted by the board:

"Whereas, It is known to this board that tuberculosis, anthrax (charbon), and glanders now exist in several sections of this State among the lower animals; and

"Whereas, It is a recognized fact that these diseases may be communicated to the human race from such diseased animals; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That this board hereby gives notice that all persons are prohibited from selling milk, or other dairy products intended for human food, from cattle infected with either of the above-named diseases.

"All persons are prohibited from skinning, selling, or otherwise making use of any part of any animal dead from anthrax (charbon) or glanders, and from throwing such dead animal into any pond, lake, or running stream.

"This board strongly urges that every animal dead of anthrax (charbon) be disposed of by cremation, as this is the only means by which the germ may be effectually destroyed.

"County and city boards of health are hereby assured that the State board of health will give them all the assistance within their power in enforcing the above regulations. Adopted."

Please preserve this letter for reference and see to it that the above rules and recommendations are faithfully carried out in every instance.

Respectfully,

J. A. ALBRIGHT, M. D.,

*Secretary and Executive Officer State Board of Health.*

To the COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER.

[Reports to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service.]

*Smallpox reported in Dawson, Alaska.*

PORT TOWNSEND, WASH., October 1, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to state that it is reported that there are at present 6 cases of smallpox in Dawson.

Respectfully,

M. H. FOSTER,  
*Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

*Smallpox in Tennessee from April 1 to September 30, 1901.*

NASHVILLE, TENN., October 5, 1901.

Following is a statement showing the total number of cases of smallpox, white and colored, together with the number of deaths occurring from this disease in Tennessee, during the period from April 1, 1901, to September 30, 1901. Also the total number of cases of smallpox now

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on hand in the counties infected, as reported by the respective health officers:

Counties.	No. cases smallpox.			Cases now on hand.	Counties.	No. cases smallpox.			Cases now on hand.
	White.	Colored.	Total.			Deaths.	White.	Colored.	
Anderson.....	8	5	13	1	Lake (a).....				
Bedford (a).....					Lauderdale (a).....				
Benton (a).....					Lawrence.....	1		1	
Bledsoe (a).....					Lewis.....	1		1	
Blount.....	24	13	37		Lincoln.....	7	11	18	
Bradley.....	13	2	15		Loudon.....	1	1	1	
Campbell.....	13	2	15		Macon (a).....				
Cannon.....					McMinn.....	10	2	12	
Carroll.....		9	9		McNairy (a).....				
Carter (a).....					Madison.....		1	1	1
Cheatham (a).....					Marion.....	92	62	154	3
Chester (a).....					Marshall.....	4	1	5	1
Clairborne (a).....					Maury (c).....				
Clay (a).....					Meigs.....	3		3	
Cocke.....	15	78	93		Monroe (a).....				
Coffee.....	19	11	30		Clarksville.....				
Crockett (a).....					Montgomery.....				
Cumberland.....	12	3	15		Moore (a).....				
Nashville.....	27	62	89		Morgan.....	11		11	
Davidson.....	26	16	42		Obion.....	35	25	60	5
Decatur.....		20	20		Overton (a).....				
DeKalb.....	14		14		Perry.....	13	34	47	
Dickson.....	22	18	40		Pickett (a).....		12		
Dyer.....	3	8	11		Polk.....				
Fayette.....		40	40	3	Putnam (a).....				
Fentress (a).....					Rhea.....	2	6	8	
Franklin.....	16		16		Roane.....	14	15	29	
Gibson.....	2	8	10		Robertson.....	8	24	32	4
Giles.....	42	20	62		Rutherford.....	8	62	70	2
Grainger.....	11	2	13	1	Scott (a).....				
Greene.....	10	15	25	1	Sequatchie (a).....				
Grundy (a).....					Sevier.....	4		4	
Hambien (b).....		33			Memphis.....	46	149	195	29
Chattanooga.....	15	112	127	3	Shelby.....	27	194	21	43
Hamilton.....	30	17	47	2	Smith.....				
Hancock (a).....					Stewart.....	1		1	
Hardeman.....	5	59	64	2	Sullivan (a).....				
Hardin.....	11	6	17	1	Sumner.....		2	2	
Hawkins (a).....					Tipton (a).....				
Haywood.....	5	37	42		Trousdale.....	23	15	43	
Henderson.....		17	17	1	Unicoi (a).....				
Henry.....	36	25	61	7	Union.....	2	7	9	2
Hickman (a).....					Van Buren (a).....				
Houston.....	13	10	23		Warren (a).....				
Humphreys.....	23	27	65	1	Washington.....	52		52	
Jackson (a).....				4	Wayne (c).....				
James.....		2	2		Weakley.....	1	9	10	
Jefferson (a).....					White (c).....				
Johnson (a).....					Williamson.....	5	18	23	
Knox (c).....					Wilson.....	14	9	23	10

a None reported.

b Failed to report.

c Color not given.

Total number of cases, 2,155; total number of deaths, 94; death rate, 4.32; total number of cases now on hand, 56.

J. A. ALBRIGHT, M. D.,  
Secretary and Executive Officer.

*Arrival at Baltimore of vessels from West Indian and South American ports.*

BALTIMORE, MD., October 5, 1901.

SIR: I have to report the arrival at this port of the following-named vessels for the week ended this day: September 30, British steamship *Grayfield*, from Santiago de Cuba, with ore; Norwegian steamship *Storfond*, from Daiquiri, Cuba, with ore. October 4, British steamship *West-*

*minster*, from Rio de Janeiro, with ore. October 5, Norwegian steamship *Sanna*, from Daiquiri, with ore.

Respectfully,

W. F. STONE,  
Collector.

REPORTS FROM THE MEXICAN BORDER.

*El Paso, Tex., September 28, 1901—Inspection service.*—I have the honor to submit herewith summary of transactions at this station for week ended September 28, 1901: Inspection Mexican Central Railroad passengers, 236; special inspection passengers from City of Mexico, 22; inspection Rio Grande and Pacific Railroad passengers, 54; inspection of immigrants, 132; disinfection of clothing, baggage, etc., 92 pieces; disinfection of soiled linen imported for laundry, 417 pieces; disinfection of soiled Pullman linen from Mexico, 3,426 pieces.

E. ALEXANDER,  
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

*Laredo, Tex., October 1, 1901—Inspection service.*—I have the honor to report the following summary of transactions for week ended September 28, 1901: Number of passenger trains from Mexico inspected, 14; persons on passenger trains from Mexico inspected and passed, 573; immigrants inspected, 29; immigrants vaccinated, 10; one person, six days out from Vera Cruz, originated on isthmus of Tehuantepec, detained; trunks disinfected, 2; pieces of soiled Pullman Company linen from Mexico disinfected, 3,360.

H. J. HAMILTON,  
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

*Statistical reports of States and cities of the United States—Yearly and monthly.*

CALIFORNIA—*San Francisco.*—Month of July, 1901. Estimated population, 360,000. Total number of deaths, 530, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 5; whooping cough, 4; plague, 1, and 52 from tuberculosis.

COLORADO—*Denver.*—Month of August, 1901. Estimated population, 150,000. Total number of deaths, 187, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 9; scarlet fever, 2, and 36 from tuberculosis.

KANSAS—*Leavenworth.*—Month of September, 1901. Estimated population, 21,556. Total number of deaths, 24, including enteric fever, 1, and 1 from tuberculosis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended September 28, 1901, from 81 observers, indicate that phthisis pulmonalis, dysentery, erysipelas, inflammation of kidney, measles, pneumonia, and scarlet fever were more prevalent and cholera infantum, neuralgia, and tonsillitis were less prevalent than in the preceding week. Cerebro-spinal meningitis was reported present at 2, measles at 13, whooping cough at 14, smallpox at 29, diphtheria at 32, scarlet fever at 79, enteric fever at 125, and phthisis pulmonalis at 172 places.

GRAND RAPIDS.—Month of August, 1901. Estimated population, 90,000. Total number of deaths, 75, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 1, and 4 from phthisis pulmonalis.

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**MINNESOTA—Minneapolis.**—Month of August, 1901. Census population, 202,718. Total number of deaths, 226, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 8; whooping cough, 3, and 25 from tuberculosis.

**MISSOURI—St. Joseph.**—Month of August, 1901. Census population, 102,979. Total number of deaths, 49, including enteric fever, 2; smallpox, 1, and 6 from tuberculosis.

**St. Louis.**—Month of August, 1901. Census population, 575,200—white, 538,200; colored, 37,000. Total number of deaths, 787—white, 696; colored, 91—including diphtheria, 7; enteric fever, 31; measles, 4; scarlet fever, 5; whooping cough, 17; smallpox, 1, and 152 from tuberculosis.

**OHIO—Toledo.**—Month of August, 1901. Estimated population, 150,000. Total number of deaths, 131, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 4; whooping cough, 2, and 9 from tuberculosis.

*Report of immigration at Baltimore for the week ended September 28, 1901.*

**OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,**

*Port of Baltimore, September 27, 1901.*

September 25, steamship *Alfred Dunois*, from Port Antonio, Jamaica, with 1 immigrant. September 26, steamship *Frankfurt*, from Bremerhaven, with 725 immigrants. Total, 726.

**PERCY C. HENINGHAUSEN,**  
*Commissioner.*

*Report of immigration at Boston during week ended September 28, 1901.*

**OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,**  
*Port of Boston, September 29, 1901.*

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended September 28, 1901; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Sept. 22	Steamship Norseman .....	Liverpool, England.....	
Do....	Steamship English King.....	Antwerp, Belgium.....	2
Do....	Steamship Boston.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	187
Do....	Steamship Columbian .....	London, England.....	1
Sept. 23	Steamship Olivette.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	182
Do....	Steamship Admiral Dewey .....	Port Morant, Jamaica.....	18
Sept. 24	Steamship Prince Arthur .....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	93
Do....	Schooner Jessie L. Smith .....	Antigua, West Indies.....	1
Do....	Steamship Winifredian .....	Liverpool, England .....	9
Sept. 26	Steamship Boston .....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	247
Do....	Steamship Pro Patria .....	St. Pierre Miquelon .....	3
Do....	Steamship Alf.....	Louisburg, Cape Breton .....	1
Sept. 27	Steamship Yarmouth .....	Halifax, Nova Scotia .....	159
Do....	Steamship Prince Arthur .....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia .....	98
Do....	Steamship Mancuria.....	Rio Grande, Nicaragua.....	2
<b>Total.....</b>			<b>1,003</b>

**GEORGE B. BILLINGS,**  
*Commissioner.*

*Report of immigration at New York during the week ended September 28, 1901.***OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,  
Port of New York, September 30, 1901.***Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended September 28, 1901; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Sept. 22	Steamship Etruria.....	Liverpool and Queenstown .....	93
Do....	Steamship St. Louis.....	Southampton.....	372
Do....	Steamship Peninsular.....	Lisbon and The Azores .....	284
Do....	Steamship L'Aquitaine.....	Havre.....	516
Sept. 23	Steamship Cymric.....	Liverpool and Queenstown .....	602
Sept. 24	Steamship Maasdam.....	Rotterdam .....	508
Do....	Steamship Friesland.....	Antwerp .....	563
Do....	Steamship Furnessia.....	Glasgow.....	287
Do....	Steamship Dona Maria.....	Lisbon and The Azores .....	100
Sept. 25	Steamship Grosser Kurfurst.....	Bremen .....	849
Do....	Steamship Kronprinz Wilhelm.....	do.....	535
Sept. 26	Steamship Deutschland .....	Hamburg.....	244
Sept. 27	Steamship Germanic .....	Liverpool and Queenstown .....	371
Do....	Steamship Servia.....	do.....	139
Sept. 28	Steamship Sardinian.....	Glasgow.....	33
Do....	Steamship Campania.....	Liverpool and Queenstown .....	528
Total .....			6,034

**EDW. F. MCSWEENEY,  
Acting Commissioner.***Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended September 28, 1901.***OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,  
Port of Philadelphia, September 28, 1901.***Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended September 28, 1901; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Sept. 22	Steamship Noordland.....	Liverpool and Queenstown .....	218
Sept. 27	Steamship Nederland.....	Antwerp .....	251
Total .....			469

**J. L. HUGHES,  
Acting Commissioner.***Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Baltimore, Md., during the month of September, 1901.*

Total number of immigrants inspected, 2,152; number passed, 2,152.

**H. R. CARTER,  
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.***Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Boston, Mass., during the month of September, 1901.*

Total number of immigrants inspected, 3,565; number passed, 3,560; number certified for deportation on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases, or for other physical causes, 5.

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*Disposition of immigrants certified for deportation.*—Number cases pending at beginning of month, 4; number cases certified for deportation during month, 5; total to be accounted for, 9; number cases deported, 1; number of cases admitted, 7; number cases pending at close of month, 1.

FAIRFAX IRWIN,  
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

*Report of immigrants inspected at the port of El Paso, Tex., during the month of September, 1901.*

Total number of immigrants inspected, 576; number passed, 559; number certified for deportation on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases, or for other physical causes, 17.

*Disposition of immigrants certified for deportation.*—Number cases pending at beginning of month, none; number cases certified for deportation during month, 17; total to be accounted for, 17; number cases deported, 17.

E. ALEXANDER,  
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

*Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Galveston, Tex., during the month of September, 1901.*

Total number of immigrants inspected, 69 (1 not inspected); number passed, 69.

C. E. D. LORD,  
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

*Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Port Townsend, Wash., during the month of September, 1901.*

Total number of immigrants inspected, 88; number passed, 88.

C. H. GARDNER,  
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

*Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Seattle, Wash., during the month of September, 1901.*

Total number of immigrants inspected, 617; number passed, 612; number certified for deportation on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases, or for other physical causes, 5.

*Disposition of immigrants certified for deportation.*—Number cases certified for deportation during month, 5; total to be accounted for, 5; number cases deported, 5.

CHAS. B. FORD,  
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

*Reports from national quarantine*

Number	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	U. S. FIELD STATION: Alexandria, Va.	Sept. 28 Oct. 5			
2	Beaufort, N. C.	do.			
3	Biscayne Bay, Fla.	Sept. 28			
4	Brunswick, Ga.	do.			
5	Cape Charles, Va.	do.			
6	Cape Fear, N. C.	do.	Br. ss. Tenby	Sept. 24	Cape Town
7	Cedar Key, Fla.	do.			
8	Charlotte Harbor, Fla.	do.			
9	Columbia River, Oreg.	do.			
10	Cumberland Sound, Fla.	do.			
11	Delaware Breakwater, Lewes, Del.	do.			
12	Dutch Harbor, Alaska	Aug. 31			
13	Eureka, Cal.	Sept. 21			
14	Grays Harbor, Wash.	Sept. 28			
15	Gulf Quarantine, Ship Island, Miss.	do.	It. bk. Nino Fravega (a) ... Swd. bk. Antoinette (a) ... Nor. bk. Julie .....	Sept. 8 Sept. 15 Sept. 22	Cape Town do. Cape Town via Barbados.
16	Key West, Fla.	do.	Am. sc. James Slater ... Am. sc. Olive ... Am. sc. Susie B. Dantzler ... Am. sc. Henrietta J. Powell ... Am. sc. Wave ... Am. sc. B. Frank Neally ... Barge Admiral Trompe ...	Sept. 23 Sept. 27 Sept. 28	do ... Cardenas ... do ...
17	Los Angeles, Cal.	do.			
18	Newbern, N. C.	do.			
19	Nome, Alaska	Sept. 7			
20	Pascagoula, Miss.	Sept. 28			
21	Port Angeles, Wash.	Sept. 21			
22	Port Townsend, Wash.	Sept. 27	Br. ss. Glenlogan	Sept. 16	Shanghai
23	Punta Grande, Fla.	Oct. 5			
24	Punta Rossa, Fla.	do.			
25	Reedy Island, Del.	Oct. 28			
26	St. Georges Sound, Fla.	Oct. 1			
27	St. Johns River, Fla.	Sept. 28			
28	San Diego, Cal.	do.			
29	San Francisco, Cal.	Sept. 21			
30	San Pedro, Cal.	do.			
31	Santa Rosa, Fla.	Sept. 28	Nor. bk. Staut (a) ...	Sept. 12	London
			Nor. bk. Haugar (a) ... Ger. bk. Fristica ... Br. bk. Delhanna ...	Sept. 16 Sept. 23 do.	Antwerp ... Newcastle ... Cape Town ...
32	Savannah, Ga.	do.	Sp. ss. Vivina	Sept. 28	Sagua
33	South Atlantic Quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	Sept. 21	Sc. John C. Smith	Sept. 19	Jacksonville

a Previously reported.

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*and inspection stations.*

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No transactions.	1
2				No report.	
3				No transactions.	
4					2
5					11
6	Wilmington.	Held for disinfection			4
7				15 or 18 fish and turtle boats passed in on special permit.	4
8				1 vessel boarded and passed.	3
9				Glandular region of 40 Chinese members of crew on Br. ss. Glenturret, from Yokohama, examined.	6
10				No report.	
11				Glandular region of 5 men, shipped at Port Said on Br. ss. Pacific, from Samarang, examined. No Orientals.	3
12				No report.	
13				No transactions.	1
14					6
15	Pascagoula. Ship Island. do	Disinfected and held. do Held for disinfection.	Sept. 27		
16	Key West. do do	Disinfection completed. Disinfected do	Sept. 28 do.	Passed do do.	8
17				No report.	
18				No transactions.	
19					3
20				No transactions.	2
21				do	
22	Tacoma	Oriental crew bathed, dunnage and forecastle disinfected.	Sept. 16		16
23				Glandular region of Oriental crew on Jap. ss. Kamakura Maru and Br. ss. Clavering, from Hongkong, examined.	
24				No report do	
25					20
26					2
27				4 vessels passed without inspection.	3
28					4
29				Malaria on U. S. army transport Grant from Manila.	29
30				Physical examination of oriental crew on Jap. ss. Nippon Maru from Hongkong.	
31	Penuscola. do do do	Held to discharge ballast and clean hold. do do Held for disinfection and discharge of ballast. Disinfected and held.	Sept. 25 Sept. 23 Sept. 28	No report.	6
32					
33	New York.	Held for observation.			5

*Reports from national quarantine*

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
34	UNITED STATES—Continued. Tampa Bay, Fla.....	Sept. 28	Prov. flag tug Humber to Rodriguez. Prov. flag barge San Fernando. Am. ss. Kanawha.....	Sept. 20 ....do..... Sept. 24	Nuevitas..... .....do..... Havana.....
35	Washington, N. C.....	....do.....			
CUBA :					
36	Baracoa.....	Sept. 14			
37	Batabano.....	Sept. 21			
38	Caibarien.....	Sept. 14			
39	Cardenas.....	Sept. 21			
40	Casilda.....	Sept. 27			
41	Cienfuegos.....	Sept. 21	Br. ss. Bernard Hall .....	Sept. 15	Cartagena.....
42	Daiquiri.....	Sept. 14			
43	Gibara.....	....do.....			
44	Guantanamo.....	....do.....			
45	Havana .....	Sept. 21	Nor. ss. Tjomo..... Am. sc. Chalmette..... Am. bk. Matanzas..... Am. sc. B. Frank Neally..... Am. ss. Aransas.....	Sept. 14 ....do..... Sept. 13 Sept. 20 Sept. 21	Cardenas..... Matanzas..... Marcus Hook..... Tampa..... Cardenas.....
46	Isabela de Sagua.....	Sept. 28			
47	Manzanillo.....	Sept. 14			
48	Matanzas.....	Sept. 21			
49	Nuevitas .....	....do.....			
50	Puerto Padre.....	....do.....			
51	Santa Cruz.....	Sept. 7			
52	Santiago de Cuba .....	Sept. 14			
HAWAII :					
53	Hilo.....	Sept. 7			
54	Honolulu.....	Sept. 14			
55	Kahului.....	....do.....			
56	Koloa.....	....do.....			
57	Lahaina.....	Sept. 7 Sep. 14			
PHILIPPINES:					
58	Cebu.....	Aug. 17			
59	Iloilo .....	....do.....			
60	Manila .....	Aug. 24 Aug. 17 Aug. 24 Aug. 31			
PORTO RICO :					
61	Ponce.....	Sept. 21	Sp. ss. Cataluña.....	Sept. 17	Havana .....
			Ss. Julia .....	Sept. 19	....do.....
62	San Juan.....	....do.....	Fr. ss. St. Simon .....	Sept. 16	St. Marc .....
			Sp. ss. Cataluña.....	Sept. 18	Havana .....
63	Subports— Aguadilla.....	do.....			
64	Arecibo.....	do.....			
65	Arroyo.....	do.....			
66	Fajardo .....	do.....			
67	Humacao.....	do.....	Ss. St. Domingue.....	Sept. 17	Port au Prince.....
68	Mayaguez.....	do.....	Ss. Julia.....	Sept. 19	Havana .....

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*and inspection stations—Continued.*

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
34	Tampa .....	Held to complete five days	Sept. 22		4
.....	do .....	Awaiting release of tug..	do		
....	Mullet Key .....	Held in quarantine.....	Sept. 24	Awaiting arrival of General Wood to proceed to Havana. No transactions .....	
35	.....	.....	.....	.....	
36	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
37	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
38	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
39	.....	.....	.....	No report. 12 vessels passed without inspection.	
40	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
41	Galveston .....	Disinfected.....	.....	3 vessels passed without inspection.	7
42	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
43	.....	.....	.....	No report. 4 vessels passed without inspection.	2
44	.....	.....	.....	.....	
45	Mobile.....	Disinfected.....	Sept. 16		21
.....	New Orleans .....	do .....	do	.....	
.....	Sabine Pass .....	Being disinfected .....	.....	.....	
.....	Key West .....	Partially disinfected.....	Sept. 20	.....	
.....	New Orleans.....	Being disinfected .....	.....	.....	
46	.....	.....	.....	No report.	
47	.....	.....	.....	1 vessel passed without inspection.	6
48	.....	.....	.....	3 vessels passed without inspection.	2
49	.....	.....	.....	No report.	
50	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
51	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
52	.....	.....	.....	5 vessels passed without inspection.	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
53	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
54	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
55	.....	.....	.....	No transactions .....	
56	.....	.....	.....	do .....	
57	.....	.....	.....	do .....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	do .....	
58	.....	.....	.....	No report.	
59	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
60	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64
61	Genoa .....	Held in quarantine .....	Sept. 17		3
.....	.....	.....	.....	Disinfected 17 pieces baggage and 2 sacks mail on ss. St. Dominique from Port au Prince.	
....	San Juan.....	do .....	Sept. 19	Disinfected 28 pieces baggage and 1 sack mail.	
62	St. Thomas.....	do .....	Sept. 17	Local baggage on ss. Julia disinfected; 1 nonimmune passenger detained to complete five days' period.	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	Barcelona .....	do .....	Sept. 19	.....	
63	.....	.....	.....	No transactions.....	
64	.....	.....	.....	do .....	
65	.....	.....	.....	do .....	
66	.....	.....	.....	do .....	1
67	.....	.....	.....	.....	
68	Ponce .....	Held in quarantine .....	Sept. 17	Local baggage disinfected.	
.....	San Juan.....	do .....	Sept. 19	19 pieces baggage disinfected.	

*Reports from State and*

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	Baltimore, Md.	Oct. 5			
2	Bangor, Me.	do.			
3	Boston, Mass.	do.			
4	Charleston, S. C.	Sept. 28			
5	Elizabeth River, Va.	Oct. 5			
6	Galveston, Tex.	Sept. 28	Fr. ss. Alejandro Bixio	Sept. 22	Colon
			Br. sc. Bernard Hall	do.	Cienfuegos
			Nor. ss. Gyller	do.	Havana
			Sp. ss. Saturnina	do.	Cienfuegos
			Lena	do.	Jacmel.
			— de Larrinaga	Sept. 25	Algoa Bay
			Br. ss. Wilberforce	Sept. 26	Rio de Janeiro
7	Gardiner, Oreg.	do.			
8	Marcus Hook, Pa.	do.			
9	Mobile Bay, Ala.	do.			
10	New Bedford, Mass.	Oct. 5	Nor. ss. Hydra.	Sept. 23	Progreso
11	New Orleans, La.	Sept. 21	Sc. Geo. O. Jordan	do.	La Guayra
			Br. C. W. Janes	Sept. 24	Barbados
			Nor. ss. Nord	Sept. 25	Casilda
			Sc. Helen E. Kenney	do.	Gibara
			Nor. ss. Banes	Sept. 27	Bocas del Toro
			Nor. ss. Kitty	Sept. 28	Port Limon
			Fr. ss. Normandie	do.	Coatzacoalcos
			Nor. ss. Europa	do.	Matanzas
			Br. ss. Costa Rican (a)	Sept. 10	Liverpool and Mexican ports
			Br. ss. Electrician (a)	Sept. 13	Tampico
			Am. sc. L. N. Dantzler (a)	Sept. 11	Fouala
			Br. ss. Ethelreda	Sept. 15	Santos
			Br. ss. Cayo Romano	do.	London and Jamaican ports
			Am. ss. S. Oteri	Sept. 16	Puerto Cortez via Belize
			Br. ss. Olympia	Sept. 17	Port Limon
			Am. ss. Chalmette	Sept. 18	Matanzas via Havana
			Nor. ss. Hiram	do.	Bluefields
			Nor. ss. Alabama	do.	Port Limon
			Am. ss. Breakwater	Sept. 19	do
			Br. ss. Cayo Soto	do.	Coatzacoalcos
			Am. ss. Guessie	Sept. 20	Cienfuegos
			Am. ss. Stillwater	do.	Bocas del Toro
			Br. ss. Monarch	Sept. 21	Durban
12	Newport News, Va.	Oct. 5			
13	Newport, R. I.	do.			
14	New York, N. Y.	do.			
15	Pass Cavallo, Tex.	do.			
16	Port Royal, S. C.	do.			
17	Providence, R. I.	do.			
18	Quintana, Tex.	Sept. 28			
19	Sabine Pass, Tex.	do.	Sc. Starke	Sept. 27	Coatzacoalcos
20	St. Helena Entrance, S. C.	do.			

a Previously reported.

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### *municipal quarantine stations.*

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No report.	
2				do	
3				do	
4					3
5					
6	Galveston	Fumigated and held	Sept. 25	No report	
	do	do	do		19
	do	do	Sept. 27		
	do	do	Sept. 25		
	do	do	Sept. 27		
	do	do	Sept. 30		
	do	do	Sept. 29		
7					
8					
9	Mobile	Disinfected and held	Sept. 21	No report	
	do	do	Sept. 29	do	7
	do	do	do		
	do	do			
	do	do			
	do	Disinfected	Sept. 27		
	do	do	Sept. 28		
	do	do	do		
	do	Held			
10					
11	New Orleans	Disinfected and held	Sept. 15	No report	
	do	do	Sept. 18		
	do	do	Sept. 16		
	do	do	Sept. 19		
	do	do	do		
	do	Disinfected	Sept. 15		
	do	do	Sept. 17	1 case malarial fever	
	do	Disinfected and held	Sept. 20		
	do	do			
	do	do			
	do	do			
	Orders	Disinfected	Sept. 18		
	New Orleans	do	do		
	do	do	Sept. 19	1 case malarial fever	
	do	do	Sept. 21		
	do	do	do		
	do	Disinfected	Sept. 20		
	do	do	Sept. 21		
12				No report	
13				do	
14				do	
15				do	
16				do	
17				do	
18				do	
19	Sabine Pass	Disinfected	Oct. 2	No report	
20					3

*Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, June 28, 1901, to October 11, 1901.*

[For reports received from December 28, 1900, to June 28, 1901, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 28, 1901.]

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Alabama:</b>				
Mobile County.....	July 8.....	6	.....	
Total for State, same period, 1900.....	.....	1	.....	
<b>Alaska:</b>				
Kluckwan .....	July 26.....	.....	.....	Reported.
Total for Territory, same period, 1900.....	.....	28	1	
<b>California:</b>				
Los Angeles.....	June 2-Aug. 24...	13	.....	
San Francisco.....	July 1-Sept. 21...	17	.....	
Total for State .....	.....	30	.....	
Total for State, same period, 1900.....	.....	4	1	
<b>Colorado:</b>				
Arapahoe County.....	May 1-Aug. 31...	82	.....	
Bent County .....	do	9	.....	
Boulder County.....	do	30	.....	
Chaffee County.....	do	2	.....	
Clear Creek County.....	do	3	.....	
Costilla County.....	do	6	.....	
Custer County.....	do	2	.....	
Delta County.....	do	17	.....	
Douglas County.....	do	10	.....	
El Paso County.....	do	22	.....	
Fremont County.....	do	2	.....	
Garfield County.....	do	6	.....	
Gilpin County.....	do	1	.....	
Gunnison County.....	do	10	.....	
Jefferson County.....	do	9	.....	
Kit Carson County.....	do	1	.....	
Lake County.....	do	19	.....	
La Plata County.....	do	7	.....	
Larimer County .....	do	1	.....	
Las Animas County .....	do	10	.....	
Mesa County.....	do	2	.....	
Mineral County.....	do	41	.....	
Montrose County.....	do	13	.....	
Morgan County.....	do	2	.....	
Otero County.....	do	9	.....	
Ouray County.....	do	9	.....	
Park County.....	do	9	.....	
Phillips County.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 31...	2	.....	
Pitkin County .....	May 1-Aug. 31...	7	.....	
Powers County.....	do	2	.....	
Pueblo County.....	do	7	.....	
Rio Grande County.....	do	6	.....	
Routt County .....	do	9	.....	
Saguache County.....	do	11	.....	
San Juan County.....	do	12	.....	
San Miguel County.....	do	2	.....	
Summit County.....	do	14	.....	
Teller County.....	do	58	.....	
Washington County.....	do	5	.....	
Weld County.....	do	10	.....	
Total for State .....	.....	479	.....	
Total for State, same period, 1900.....	.....	277	1	
<b>District of Columbia:</b>				
Washington .....	June 16-Sept. 21...	11	.....	
Total for District, same pe- riod, 1900.....	.....	24	.....	
<b>Georgia:</b>				
Pickens County.....	July 1-Aug. 10...	37	.....	
<b>Illinois:</b>				
Chicago.....	June 23-Aug. 17...	14	.....	
Airport.....	Aug. 18-Sept. 14...	2	.....	
Peoria.....	June 1-Sept. 30...	89	.....	
Springfield .....	do	6	.....	
Total for State.....	.....	111	.....	
Total for State, same period, 1900.....	.....	121	6	

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*Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.*

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Indiana:</b>				
Adams County.....	June 1-July 31...	42	.....	
Allen County.....	do.....	12	1	
Cass County.....	do.....	3	.....	
Clinton County.....	do.....	20	1	
Davies County.....	do.....	27	1	
Dearborn County.....	do.....	4	.....	
De Kalb County.....	do.....	7	.....	
Jay County.....	do.....	1	.....	
Kosciusko County.....	do.....	11	.....	
Laporte County.....	do.....	6	1	
Marion County.....	do.....	6	.....	
Montgomery County.....	do.....	1	.....	
Ohio County.....	do.....	6	.....	
Owen County.....	o.....	1	.....	
Porter County.....	do.....	3	.....	
Posey County.....	do.....	4	.....	
Randolph County.....	do.....	3	.....	
Spencer County.....	do.....	12	.....	
Switzerland County.....	do.....	11	.....	
Tippecanoe County.....	do.....	32	.....	
<b>Total for State.....</b>		<b>212</b>	<b>4</b>	
<b>Total for State, same period, 1900.</b>		<b>170</b>	<b>7</b>	
<b>Iowa:</b>				
Clinton.....	June 16-June 22...	1	.....	
Ottumwa.....	June 2-June 29...	8	.....	
<b>Total for State.....</b>		<b>9</b>	.....	
<b>Total for State, same period, 1900.</b>		<b>13</b>	.....	
<b>Kansas:</b>				
Allen County.....	June 1-July 31...	23	.....	
Anderson County.....	do.....	1	.....	
Barber County.....	do.....	2	.....	
Barton County.....	do.....	43	1	
Bourbon County (Fort Scott).....	do.....	26	.....	
Chautauqua County.....	do.....	1	.....	
Cherokee County.....	do.....	32	1	
Clark County.....	do.....	4	.....	
Clay County.....	do.....	3	.....	
Cloud County.....	do.....	1	.....	
Crawford County.....	do.....	122	.....	
Douglas County.....	do.....	5	.....	
Greenwood County.....	do.....	4	1	
Hamilton County.....	do.....	2	.....	
Jefferson County.....	do.....	27	.....	
Labette County.....	do.....	25	.....	
Lane County.....	do.....	6	.....	
Leavenworth County.....	do.....	4	.....	
Meads County.....	do.....	5	.....	
Montgomery County.....	do.....	2	.....	
Ness County.....	do.....	11	.....	
Ottawa County.....	do.....	5	.....	
Pottawatomie County.....	do.....	2	.....	
Reno County.....	do.....	1	.....	
Shawnee County.....	do.....	6	.....	
Stevens County.....	do.....	8	.....	
Sumner County.....	do Aug. 31...	18	.....	
Sedgewick County (Wichita).....	do.....	18	1	
Washington County.....	do.....	3	.....	
<b>Total for State.....</b>		<b>410</b>	<b>4</b>	
<b>Total for State, same period, 1900.</b>		<b>56</b>	<b>1</b>	
<b>Kentucky:</b>				
Lexington.....	June 23-Sept. 28...	2	.....	
<b>Total for State, same period, 1900.</b>		<b>32</b>	.....	
<b>Louisiana:</b>				
New Orleans.....	June 16-Aug. 31...	10	1	
Shreveport.....	July 14-July 24...	1	1	
<b>Total for State.....</b>		<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>	
<b>Total for State, same period, 1900.</b>		<b>160</b>	<b>44</b>	
<b>Maine:</b>				
Portland.....	Sept. 10-Sept. 14...	2	.....	

*Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.*

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths	Remarks.
<b>Massachusetts:</b>				
Boston.....	July 7-Oct. 5...	50	5	
Fall River.....	June 23-July 13...	14	1	
Fitchburg.....	June 2-June 8...	1	.....	
Gloucester.....	July 17.....	1	.....	
Holyoke.....	July 7-July 13...	1	.....	
Medford.....	Sept. 1-Sept. 7...	1	.....	
New Bedford.....	July 1-July 13...	1	1	
Quincy.....	June 16-June 22...	1	.....	
Waltham.....	June 23-June 29...	1	.....	
Worcester.....	June 15-July 5...	5	3	
Total for State.....		76	10	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		22	.....	
<b>Michigan:</b>				
Houghton County.....	July 1-July 13...	.....		Smallpox present.
Isabella County.....	do.....	.....		Do.
Kent County (Grand Rapids).....	do.....	.....		Do.
Mackinac County.....	do.....	.....		Do.
Mason County.....	do.....	.....		Do.
Osceola County.....	do.....	.....		Do.
Saginaw County.....	do.....	.....		Do.
Van Buren County.....	do.....	.....		Do.
Wayne County (Detroit).....	July 1-Oct. 5...	2	.....	Do.
Total for State.....				
Total for State, same period, 1900.		36	1	
<b>Minnesota:</b>				
Aitkin County.....	June 17-Sept. 23...	31	.....	
Anoka County.....	do.....	18	.....	
Becker County.....	do.....	14	.....	
Beltrami County.....	do.....	66	.....	
Benton County.....	do.....	26	.....	
Big Stone County.....	do.....	17	.....	
Blue Earth County.....	do.....	4	.....	
Brown County.....	do.....	16	.....	
Carlton County.....	do.....	33	1	
Carver County.....	do.....	5	.....	
Cass County.....	do.....	26	2	
Chippewa County.....	do.....	6	.....	
Clay County.....	do.....	29	1	
Cook County.....	do.....	26	.....	
Cottonwood County.....	do.....	2	.....	
Crow Wing County.....	do.....	65	.....	
Dakota County.....	do.....	2	.....	
Dodge County.....	do.....	2	.....	
Douglas County.....	do.....	27	.....	
Fillmore County.....	do.....	22	.....	
Freeborn County.....	do.....	4	.....	
Goodhue County.....	do.....	1	.....	
Hennepin County (Minneapolis).....	do.....	47	.....	
Houston County.....	do.....	9	.....	
Hubbard County.....	do.....	6	.....	
Isanti County.....	do.....	1	.....	
Itasca County.....	do.....	11	.....	
Jackson County.....	do.....	2	.....	
Kanabec County.....	do.....	2	.....	
Kittson County.....	do.....	12	.....	
Lesueur County.....	do.....	8	.....	
Lyon County.....	do.....	10	.....	
Marshall County.....	Sept. 9-Sept. 23...	1	.....	
Martin County.....	June 17-Sept. 23...	1	.....	
Meeker County.....	do.....	3	.....	
Millelacs County.....	do.....	3	.....	
Morrison County.....	do.....	12	.....	
Mower County.....	Sept. 9-Sept. 23...	41	.....	
Murray County.....	June 17-Sept. 23...	1	.....	
Nicollet County.....	do.....	4	.....	
Nobles County.....	Aug. 26-Sept. 9...	2	.....	
Norman County.....	June 17-Sept. 9...	46	.....	
Olmsted County (Rochester).....	do.....	42	.....	
Ottertail County.....	June 17-Sept. 23...	74	.....	
Pine County.....	do.....	62	1	
Pipestone County.....	do.....	6	.....	
Polk County.....	do.....	80	.....	
Pope County.....	do.....	71	1	
Ramsey County (St. Paul).....	do.....	31	.....	
Red Lake County.....	do.....	19	.....	

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*Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.*

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Minnesota—Continued.</b>				
Red Wood County.....	June 17-Sept. 23...	21	2	
Renville County.....	do.....	9		
Rice County.....	do.....	60	1	
Rock County.....	do.....	2		
Roseau County.....	do.....	1		
St. Louis County (Duluth).....	do.....	139		
Sherburne County.....	do.....	21		
Sibley County.....	do.....	32		
Stearns County.....	do.....	133		
Steele County.....	do.....	14		
Stevens County.....	do.....	6		
Swift County.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 31...	1		
Todd County.....	June 17-Sept. 23...	50		
Traverse County.....	do.....	10		
Wabasha County.....	do.....	8	1	
Wadena County.....	do.....	8		
Waseca County.....	do.....	10		
Washington County.....	do.....	40		
Winona County (Winona).....	do.....	21	1	
Total for State.....		1,635	11	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		372	3	
<b>Missouri:</b>				
St. Joseph.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 31...	11	1	
St. Louis.....	June 17-Sept. 29...	109	1	
Total for State.....		120	2	
<b>Nebraska:</b>				
Omaha.....	June 16-Sept. 21...	29		
South Omaha.....	June 23-July 31...	19		
Total for State.....		48		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		6		
<b>New Hampshire:</b>				
Manchester.....	June 16-July 13...	3		
Nashua.....	July 21-Aug. 3...	3		
Total for State.....		6		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		12		
<b>New Jersey:</b>				
Essex County, including Newark.	July 1-Sept. 28...	70	15	
Hudson County, including Jersey City.	June 17-Sept. 15...	15	1	
Total for State.....		85	16	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		5		
<b>New York:</b>				
Buffalo (a).....	June 25-July 27...	8		
Dunkirk.....	July 1-July 6...	1		
Elmira.....	June 16-Sept. 28...	15		
Gowanda.....	July 29...	7		
New York.....	June 23-Oct. 5...	506	145	
Rochester.....	July 1-July 31...	5		
Total for State.....		535	145	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		7	2	
<b>North Carolina:</b>				
Alamance County.....	May 1-Aug. 31...	1		
Buncombe County.....	do.....	26		
Burke County.....	do.....	9		
Cabarrus County.....	do.....	19		
Caswell County.....	do.....	13		
Chatham County.....	do.....	4		
Cleveland County.....	do.....	18		
Cumberland County.....	do.....	37		
Davie County.....	July 1-Aug. 31...	4		
Durham County.....	May 1-July 31...	20		
Forsyth County.....	July 1-July 31...	5	1	
Gaston County.....	May 1-July 31...	17		
Granville County.....	do.....	4		
Greene County.....	do.....	2		

a In previous PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS 3 deaths are erroneously reported from Buffalo.

*Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.*

Place.	Date	Cases	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>North Carolina—Continued.</b>				
Guilford County.....	May 1-Aug. 31...	15	.....	
Haywood County.....	July 1-Aug. 31...	4	.....	
Henderson County.....	do .....	30	.....	
Johnston County.....	May 1-Aug. 31...	19	.....	
McDowell County.....	do .....	5	.....	
Mecklenburg County.....	do .....	32	.....	
Orange County.....	do .....	37	.....	
Person County.....	do .....	78	.....	
Polk County.....	do .....	2	.....	
Randolph County.....	July 1-Aug. 31...	28	.....	
Robeson County.....	May 1-Aug. 31...	2	.....	
Rockingham County.....	do .....	5	.....	
Rowan County.....	do .....	3	.....	
Sampson County.....	do .....	1	.....	
Stanly County.....	do .....	11	.....	
Vance County.....	do .....	1	.....	
Wake County.....	do .....	20	.....	
Wayne County.....	do .....	3	.....	Several cases.
<b>Total for State.....</b>		<b>475</b>	<b>1</b>	
<b>Total for State, same period,</b>		<b>491</b>		
<b>1900.</b>				
<b>North Dakota:</b>				
Barnes County.....	July 1-Sept. 15...	24	.....	
Burleigh County.....	July 14-July 20...	1	.....	
Cass County.....	July 1-July 13...	3	.....	
Foster County.....	Sept. 15 .....	1	.....	
Grand Forks County.....	do .....	6	.....	
Lamoure County.....	do .....	3	.....	
Pembina County.....	July 1-July 6...	5	.....	
Richland County.....	do .....	2	.....	
Rolette County.....	Sept. 15 .....	1	.....	
Stutsman County.....	July 7-July 13...	1	.....	
Traill County.....	July 14-July 20...	1	.....	
Wells County.....	Sept. 15 .....	5	.....	
Fisher.....	July 7-July 13...	1	.....	
Lakota.....	July 1-July 6...	2	.....	
<b>Total for State .....</b>		<b>56</b>		
<b>Total for State, same period,</b>		<b>16</b>	<b>2</b>	
<b>1900.</b>				
<b>Ohio:</b>				
Adams County.....	Jan. 1-July 31...	27	1	
Allen County.....	do .....	8	.....	
Ashland County.....	do .....	15	.....	
Ashtrabula County.....	do .....	31	.....	
Athens County.....	do .....	19	.....	
Auglaize County.....	do .....	5	.....	
Belmont County.....	do .....	44	.....	
Brown County.....	do .....	7	.....	
Carroll County.....	do .....	1	.....	
Champaign County.....	do .....	6	1	
Clark County.....	do .....	6	.....	
Clermont County.....	June 1-July 31...	1	.....	
Columbiana County.....	Jan. 1-July 31...	2	.....	
Coshocton County.....	do .....	81	.....	
Crawford County.....	do .....	23	.....	
Cuyahoga County (Cleveland)	Jan. 1-Aug. 21...	1,310	18	
Defiance County.....	Jan. 1-July 31...	21	.....	
Delaware County.....	do .....	4	.....	
Eric County.....	do .....	5	.....	
Fairfield County.....	do .....	1	.....	
Franklin County.....	do .....	46	.....	
Gallia County.....	do .....	64	1	
Geauga County.....	do .....	29	.....	
Greene County.....	do .....	2	.....	
Guernsey County.....	do .....	13	.....	
Hamilton County (Cincinnati)	Jan. 1-Aug. 2...	82	1	
Hancock County.....	Jan. 1-July 31...	8	.....	
Hardin County.....	do .....	206	.....	
Harrison County.....	do .....	9	.....	
Henry County.....	do .....	11	.....	
Hocking County.....	do .....	6	2	
Huron County.....	do .....	44	1	
Jackson County.....	do .....	82	.....	
Jefferson County.....	do .....	32	1	
Knox County .....	do .....	1	.....	
Lake County.....	do .....	17	1	
Lawrence County.....	do .....	90	.....	
Logan County.....	June 1-July 31...	1	.....	

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*Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.*

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Ohio—Continued.</b>				
Lorain County.....	Jan. 1-July 31...	78	2	
Lucas County (Toledo).....	do.....	22		
Mahoning County.....	Jan. 1-June 1...	6		
Marion County.....	do.....	1		
Mercer County.....	do.....	1		
Monroe County.....	June 1-July 31...	64	1	
Montgomery County.....	Jan. 1-July 31...	13	1	
Morgan County.....	do.....	1		
Ottawa County.....	do.....	34	1	
Paulding County.....	do.....	38		
Perry County.....	do.....	57		
Pike County.....	do.....	2		
Portage County.....	do.....	24		
Putnam County.....	do.....	17		
Richland County.....	do.....	71	1	
Sandusky County.....	June 1-July 31...	1		
Scioto County.....	Jan. 1-July 31...	171	2	
Seneca County.....	do.....	7		
Shelby County.....	do.....	76		
Stark County.....	do.....	10	2	
Summit County.....	do.....	2	1	
Trumbull County.....	do.....	15	1	
Tuscarawas County.....	do.....	4		
Van Wert County.....	do.....	15		
Vinton County.....	do.....	32	1	
Washington County.....	do.....	72	1	
Williams County.....	do.....	91		
Wood County.....	do.....	171	1	
Wyandot County.....	do.....	1		
Total for State.....		3,457	42	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		1,402	17	
<b>Oregon:</b>				
Portland.....	June 1-June 30...	8		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		10		
<b>Pennsylvania:</b>				
Allegheny County (including Pittsburgh).....	Feb. 1-Aug. 27...	103	1	
Armstrong County.....	do.....	1		
Bedford County.....	do.....	25		
Berks County.....	do.....	3		
Blair County.....	do.....	2		
Butler County.....	do.....	2		
Chester County.....	May 9-Sept. 13...	85	4	
Cumberland County.....	do.....	16		
Dauphin County (including Harrisburg).....	do.....	248		
Delaware County.....	do.....	32		
Erie County.....	May 9-Oct. 28...	34		
Fayette County.....	May 9-Sept. 13...	3		
Franklin County.....	do.....	51		
Greene County.....	do.....	2		
Lancaster County.....	do.....	9		
Lawrence County.....	do.....	50		
Lebanon County (including Lebanon).....	Feb. 1-Sept. 29...	171	3	
Luzerne County.....	Feb. 1-Aug. 27...	45	3	
Lycoming County (including Williamsport).....	do.....	101		
McKean County.....	do.....	8		
Mercer County.....	do.....	13	2	
Perry County.....	do.....	17		
Philadelphia County (including Philadelphia).....	Feb. 1-Oct. 5...	242	25	
Schuylkill County.....	July 27-Aug. 12...	1		
Tioga County.....	Feb. 1-July 27...	5		
Venango County.....	do.....	1		
Warren County.....	do.....	1		
Washington County.....	do.....	12		
Westmoreland County.....	Feb. 1-Aug. 27...	27		
York County.....	do.....	12		
Total for State.....	~	1,318	38	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		15		

*Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.*

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Rhode Island:</b>				
Providence.....	June 23-July 6...	3		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		0		
<b>Tennessee:</b>				
Anderson County.....	April 1-Sept. 30...	13	1	
Blount County.....	do.....	37		
Bradley County.....	do.....	15		
Campbell County.....	do.....	15		
Carroll County.....	do.....	9		
Cooke County.....	do.....	93		
Coffee County.....	do.....	30		
Cumberland County.....	do.....	15		
Davidson County <i>a</i> .....	do.....	131		
Decatur County.....	do.....	20		
De Kalb County.....	do.....	14		
Dickson County.....	do.....	40		
Dyer County.....	do.....	11		
Fayette County.....	do.....	40		
Franklin County.....	do.....	16		
Gibson County.....	do.....	10		
Giles County.....	do.....	62		
Grainger County.....	do.....	13	1	
Greene County.....	do.....	25	1	
Hamblen County.....	do.....	33		
Hamilton County (including Chattanooga).....	do.....	174	5	
Hardeman County.....	do.....	64	2	
Hardin County.....	do.....	17	1	
Haywood County.....	do.....	42		
Henderson County.....	do.....	17	1	
Henry County.....	do.....	61		
Houston County.....	do.....	23		
Humphreys County.....	do.....	65	1	
James County.....	do.....	2		
Lawrence County.....	do.....	1		
Lewis County.....	do.....	1		
Lincoln County.....	do.....	18		
London County.....	do.....	1		
McMinn County.....	do.....	12		
Madison County.....	do.....	1		
Marion County.....	do.....	154	3	
Marshall County.....	do.....	5		
Meigs County.....	do.....	3		
Morgan County.....	do.....	11		
Obion County.....	do.....	60		
Perry County.....	do.....	47		
Polk County.....	do.....	12		
Rhea County.....	do.....	8		
Roane County.....	do.....	29		
Robertson County.....	do.....	32	4	
Rutherford County.....	do.....	70	2	
Sevier .....	do.....	4		
Shelby County (including Memphis).....	do.....	416	72	
Stewart County.....	do.....	1		
Sumner County.....	do.....	2		
Trousdale County.....	do.....	43		
Union County.....	do.....	9		
Washington County.....	do.....	52		
Weakley County.....	do.....	10		
Williamson County.....	do.....	23		
Wilson County.....	do.....	23		
Total for State.....		2,155	94	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		0		
<b>Texas:</b>				
Jasper County.....	June 17-July 17...		2	
San Antonio.....	July 1-July 31...	5		
Total for State.....		5	2	
Total for State, same period, 1900.		566	4	
<b>Utah:</b>				
Ogden.....	July 1-July 31...	1		
Salt Lake City.....	June 16-Sept. 28...	37		
Total for State.....		38		
Total for State, same period, 1900.		43		

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*Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.*

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Virginia:</b>				
Roanoke .....	June 1-June 30...	1 .....		
Total for State, same period, 1900. ....	.....	27 .....	1 .....	
<b>Washington:</b>				
Clallam County.....	June 18.....	3 .....		
Seattle.....	June 1-July 31...	20 .....	3 .....	
Tacoma.....	June 18-Sept. 21...	17 .....		
Total for State .....	.....	40 .....	3 .....	
Total for State, same period, 1900. ....	.....	36 .....		
<b>West Virginia:</b>				
Berkeley County .....	July 21.....	9 .....		
Wheeling .....	June 16-Aug. 31...	3 .....		
Total for State .....	.....	12 .....		
Total for State, same period, 1900. ....	.....	1 .....		
<b>Wisconsin:</b>				
Ashland County .....	Aug. 1-Aug. 8...	1 .....		
Brown County (including Greenbay). ....	Aug. 18-Sept. 22...	6 .....		
Clark County.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 8...	17 .....		
Douglas County.....	do .....	3 .....		
Dunn County.....	do .....	6 .....		
Kewaunee County.....	do .....	1 .....		
Milwaukee County (includ- ing Milwaukee). ....	Sept. 7.....	1 .....		
Marathon County.....	do .....	2 .....		
Showano County.....	do .....	8 .....	8 .....	
Winnebago County.....	do .....	5 .....		
Eighty places.....	May 5-May 31...	347 .....	0 .....	
Sixty-seven places.....	June 1-June 30...	283 .....	3 .....	
Fifty-two places.....	July 1-July 31...	268 .....	0 .....	
Nine places.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 8...	35 .....	8 .....	
Total for State .....	.....	988 .....	19 .....	
Total for State, same period, 1900. ....	.....	297 .....	4 .....	
Grand total.....	.....	12,390 .....	293 .....	
Grand total, same period, 1900. ....	.....	4,250 .....	95 .....	

*Plague in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, United States Marine-Hospital Service, from June 28, 1901, to October 11, 1901.*

[For reports received from January 1, 1901, to June 28, 1901, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 28, 1901.]

## PLAQUE.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>California:</b>				
San Francisco.....	July 6 .....	1 .....	1 .....	
Do .....	July 9.....	3 .....	2 .....	
Do .....	July 11.....	1 .....	1 .....	
Do.....	Aug. 29.....	1 .....	1 .....	
Do.....	Sept. 11.....	1 .....	0 .....	
Do.....	Sept. 14.....	1 .....	1 .....	
Do.....	Sept. 20.....	1 .....		
Do.....	Sept. 27.....	1 .....	1 .....	

*Weekly mortality table, cities of the United States.*

Cities.	Week ended	Population, U. S. census of 1900.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—								
				Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varioloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	
Allegheny City, Pa.	Sept. 28	129,896	43	3						4	3	2
Baton Rouge, La.	do.	11,269	0	2								1
Cambridge, Mass.	do.	91,886	22	1						1		1
Carbondale, Pa.	Sept. 30	13,536	6									
Chester, Mass.	Sept. 28	34,072	14	2								
Cleveland, Ohio	do.	381,766	94	4						2		4
Clinton, Mass.	do.	13,667	9									
Detroit, Mich.	do.	285,704		2						4		
Dunkirk, N. Y.	do.	11,616	2									
Elmira, N. Y.	do.	35,672	12									
Erie, Pa.	do.	52,733	18	3								
Everett, Mass.	do.	24,336	7	1								
Fitchburg, Mass.	do.	31,531	4	1								
Freeport, Ill.	do.	13,258	0									
Galesburg, Ill.	do.	18,607	5									
Green Bay, Wis.	do.	18,684	2									
Holyoke, Mass.	do.	45,712	18	1							1	
Jersey City, N. J.	do.	206,433	77	11							2	1
Johnstown, Pa.	do.	33,936	12	2							1	
Lawrence, Mass.	do.	62,559	36	4								
Lexington, Ky.	do.	26,369	12	1								
McKeesport, Pa.	do.	34,227	13	1								
Malden, Mass.	do.	33,664	11	1								
Manchester, N. H.	do.	56,987	32	5								
Marlboro, Mass.	do.	13,609	7									3
Massillon, Ohio	do.	11,944	1									
Memphis, Tenn.	do.	102,320	33	1						1	1	
Michigan City, Ind.	Oct. 1	14,850	3									
Minneapolis, Minn.	Sept. 28	202,718	45	2						2		8
Newark, N. J.	do.	246,070	73	12	5					1		
Newburyport, Mass.	do.	14,478	5									
New Orleans, La.	do.	287,104	89	20						5		
Newport, R. I.	do.	22,034	6							1		
New York, N. Y.	do.	3,437,202	1,202	139	2					24	4	21
Norristown, Pa.	do.	22,265	6							3		
Northampton, Mass.	do.	18,643	8	1								
Omaha, Nebr.	do.	102,555	18									
Oneonta, N. Y.	do.	7,147	2									
Palmer, Mass.	do.	7,807	4									
Pittsburg, Pa.	do.	321,616	108	6						6	2	6
Plainfield, N. J.	do.	15,369	4									
Portland, Me.	do.	50,145	10	2								
Quincy, Mass.	do.	23,899	6							1		
Salt Lake City, Utah	do.	53,531	17								1	
San Francisco, Cal.	Sept. 28	53,531	21	1						2		1
Scranton, Pa.	Sept. 21	342,782	121	15						2	3	
Shreveport, La.	Sept. 28	102,026	32							2	1	1
South Bend, Ind.	do.	16,013	7							1		
Tacoma, Wash.	do.	35,999	6							2		
Taunton, Mass.	do.	37,714	17							1		1
Toledo, Ohio	do.	31,036		1								
Waltham, Mass.	do.	131,822	36	1						1		1
Warren, Ohio.	do.	23,481	6									
Weymouth, Mass.	do.	8,529	2									
Wheeling, W. Va.	Sept. 21	11,324	4	1								
Winona, Minn.	do.	11,324	4	1								
Youngstown, Ohio	do.	38,878	11	1						2		
		19,714	6									
		44,885	23							3		1

## FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

### BARBADOS.

#### *Quarantine news.*

BARBADOS, September 14, 1901.

SIR: The royal mail steamship *Para* arrived this morning from Colon via Jamaica, with a case of smallpox on board, a second-class passenger from Colon for here. All the passengers for here and in transit have been sent to the quarantine station for fourteen days, and the sick man to the quarantine hospital, where he is thoroughly isolated, no communication being allowed with the hospital except through the doctor, who has to bathe and change his clothes before coming on shore after visiting the patient. All the other passengers, mostly deckers, are at present in good health.

Panama and Colon have been declared infected.

The quarantine against *Para* has been removed on the certificate of the British consul there that the place was free from infectious disease.

Rio de Janeiro has been declared infected with plague, the British consul there having, on the 21st ultimo, telegraphed me that there had been 11 cases of and 7 deaths from that disease since June 1.

The health of this colony is good, with the exception of cases of dysentery.

Respectfully,

JAS. SANDERSON,  
*Clerk, Quarantine Board.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

### BRITISH HONDURAS.

#### *Report from Belize—Fruit port.*

BELIZE, BRITISH HONDURAS, September 22, 1901.

SIR: I have to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended September 21, 1901:

Population, according to census of 1901, 9,114; present officially estimated population, 9,114. Number of cases and deaths from yellow fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from smallpox during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from typhus fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from cholera during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from plague during the week, none; number of deaths from other causes during the week, 4. Prevailing diseases, malarial in character. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels: September 20, steamship *Esther*; crew, 18; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none; steamship

*Anselm*; crew, 43; passengers from this port, 15; passengers in transit, 12; pieces of baggage disinfected, 29.

Respectfully,  
The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

J. GREY THOMAS,  
*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

CANADA.

*Inspection of immigrants at Quebec for the week ended September 27, 1901.*

QUEBEC, CANADA, September 27, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended September 27 there were inspected 408 immigrants; passed, 400.

Respectfully,  
The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

VICTOR G. HEISER,  
*Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

COLOMBIA.

*Smallpox epidemic in Panama.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 2, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that a telegram received from the consul-general at Panama, under date of the 30th ultimo, reads as follows: "Smallpox epidemic."

Respectfully,  
Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

ALVEY A. ADEE,  
*Acting Secretary.*

*Report from Bocas del Toro—Fruit port.*

BOCAS DEL TORO, COLOMBIA, September 25, 1901.

SIR: I have to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended September 24, 1901:

Population according to census, not obtainable. Number of cases and deaths from yellow fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from smallpox during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from typhus fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from cholera during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from plague during the week, none; number of deaths from other causes during the week, none. Prevailing disease, malarial fever. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels: September 18, steamship *Foxhall*; crew, 26; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, 3. September 21, steamship *Banes*; crew, 17; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none.

Respectfully,  
The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

PAUL OSTERHOUT,  
*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

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## COSTA RICA.

*Reports from Port Limon—Fruit port—Yellow fever.*

PORT LIMON, COSTA RICA, September 21, 1901.

SIR: I have to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended September 21, 1901:

Present estimated population, 4,000. Number of cases and deaths from yellow fever during the week, cases, 3; deaths, 3; number of cases and deaths from smallpox during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from typhus fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from cholera during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from plague during the week, none; number of deaths from other causes during the week, 2. Prevailing diseases, malarial and yellow fevers. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, not good. Since September 1, 15 cases of yellow fever have been reported and 9 deaths therefrom.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels: September 15, steamship *John Wilson*; crew, 18; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none. September 16, steamship *Alleghany*; crew, 39; passengers from this port, 14; passengers in transit, 2; pieces of baggage disinfected, none. September 19, steamship *Beverly*; crew, 38; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none. September 20, steamship *Junio*; crew, 28; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none; steamship *Hispania*; crew, 22; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none. September 21, steamship *Venus*; crew, 27; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none.

Respectfully,

D. W. GOODMAN,

*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

PORT LIMON, COSTA RICA, September 28, 1901.

SIR: I have to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended September 28, 1901:

Present estimated population, 4,000. Number of cases and deaths from yellow fever during the week, cases, 6; deaths, 4; number of cases and deaths from smallpox during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from typhus fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from cholera during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from plague during the week, none; number of deaths from other causes during the week, 7. Prevailing diseases, malarial and yellow fevers. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, not good. Five of the above 6 new cases of yellow fever were brought from near stations on the railroad to the Port Limon hospitals. The exertion and exposure of the transfer have proved fatal to most of them.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels: September 22, steamship *Kitty*; crew, 21; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none. September 23, steamship *Altai*; crew, 40; passengers from this port, 7; passengers in transit, 7; pieces of baggage disinfected, none. September 26, steamship *Olympia*; crew, 38; passengers from this port, none; pas-

sengers in transit, none ; pieces of baggage disinfected, none. September 27, steamship *Breakwater*; crew, 37; passengers from this port, none ; passengers in transit, none ; pieces of baggage disinfected, none. September 28, steamship *Alabama*; crew, 18; passengers from this port, none ; passengers in transit, none ; pieces of baggage disinfected, none.

Respectfully,

D. W. GOODMAN,

*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

#### CUBA.

#### *Reports from Cienfuegos, Casilda, and Santa Cruz del Sur.*

#### CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, September 30, 1901.

SIR: Through the chief quarantine officer for the island of Cuba, I have the honor to submit the following report for the district under my command for the week ended September 28, 1901:

Nine deaths have occurred in this city, of which 3 occurred in the civil hospital. No contagious diseases reported.

Following are the causes of death: Nephritis, 2; tetanus, infantile, 1; asthma, 1; Bright's disease, 1; pernicious fever, 1; paludism, 1; gastro-enteritis, 1; osteo sarcoma, 1. Death rate per 1,000 inhabitants, 11.73.

Six vessels were inspected and passed and granted pratique; 5 vessels were admitted without inspection; 16 bills of health were issued; 1 vessel was disinfected prior to departure; 13 health certificates were issued passengers for the United States, and 8 pieces of baggage were inspected and passed.

Heavy rainfall, accompanied by high winds, has prevailed in this vicinity during the past week.

*Casilda.*—Acting Asst. Surg. Alejandro Cantero reports 3 deaths in the city of Trinidad. No contagious diseases reported. Five vessels were inspected and passed and granted pratique; 6 bills of health were issued vessels leaving that port; and no alien steerage passengers landed at that port.

*Santa Cruz del Sur.*—Dr. Pedro M. Quevedo (substitute for Acting Assistant Surgeon Xiques) reports no deaths in that port during week ended September 14, 1901. No contagious diseases reported; 3 vessels inspected and passed and granted pratique; no bills of health issued; no alien steerage passengers landed at that port.

*Santa Cruz del Sur.*—Dr. Pedro Quevedo reports for the week ended September 21, 1901, no deaths at that port. No contagious diseases reported in that vicinity; 6 vessels inspected and passed and granted pratique; no bills of health issued, and no alien steerage passengers landed at that port.

Respectfully,

E. F. NUNEZ,

*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

#### *Inspection of immigrants at Cienfuegos for the week ended September 28, 1901.*

#### CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, September 30, 1901.

September 25, steamship *Navigator*, from Liverpool, West Indies, and South American ports, with 1 immigrant. September 26, steamship

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*Berenguer el Grande, Barcelona, West Indies, and Cuban ports, with 1 immigrant. Total, 2.*

E. F. NUNEZ,  
*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SURGEON GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

*Report from Havana—One case of yellow fever.*

HAVANA, CUBA, October 1, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of transactions of the first quarantine district for the island of Cuba for the week ended September 28, 1901:

One case of yellow fever, with no deaths, was reported during the week. There have been no transactions worthy of note at this station during the week.

Batabano.—Acting Asst. Surg. José M. Campos reports having inspected 5 vessels on arrival and issued 4 bills of health.

I inclose the usual statistics for the week.

Respectfully,

A. H. GLENNAN,

*Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,*

*Chief Quarantine Officer for the Island of Cuba.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

[Inclosure.]

*Summary of transactions for week ended September 28, 1901.*

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

Passengers inspected .....	245
Passengers vaccinated.....	1
Persons examined for immunity and accepted.....	105
Persons examined for immunity and rejected.....	3

OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT.

Crews on incoming vessels inspected.....	550
Passengers on incoming vessels inspected.....	247
Crews on outgoing vessels inspected.....	749
Passengers on outgoing vessels inspected.....	313
Immigrants inspected .....	79
Immigrants recommended for further investigation .....	1
Vaccination certificates issued .....	7
Persons vaccinated .....	1

SHORE DISINFECTING PLANT.

Baggage disinfected.....	408
Express disinfected.....	4
Freight disinfected.....	19
Freight inspected and passed.....	2,093
Baggage inspected and passed.....	331
Express inspected and passed.....	32
To be disinfected.....	2,471

DISINFECTING STEAMER SANATOR.

Cargo vessels disinfected.....	4
Fishing smacks disinfected.....	1
Baggage disinfected.....	314
Passengers and crews inspected.....	103

## TRISCORNIA DETENTION CAMP.

Nonimmunes held in quarantine..... 35

No cases of sickness occurred during the stay of these passengers at the detention camp.

## MORTUARY REPORT.

Tuberculosis.....	12	Intermittent fever.....	1
Enteritis.....	3	Pernicious fever.....	1
Malaria.....	1	Total number deaths from all causes....	74
Pneumonia.....	4		

*Inspection of immigrants at Havana for the week ended September 28, 1901.*

HAVANA, CUBA, September 28, 1901.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended September 28, 1901:

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Sept. 22	Steamship Havana.....	New York.....	22
Sept. 24	Steamship Esperanza.....	Vera Cruz and Progreso .....	11
Do.....	Steamship Florida.....	Key West.....	11
Sept. 25	Steamship Mexico.....	New York .....	6
Do.....	Steamship Florida.....	Key West .....	9
Sept. 26	do.....	do.....	2
Do.....	Steamship Chalmette .....	New Orleans.....	3
Sept. 27	Steamship Buenos Aires.....	Vera Cruz .....	6
Sept. 28	Steamship Florida.....	Key West.....	9
Total .....			79

Respectfully,

A. H. GLENNAN,  
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

*Reports from Matanzas, Cardenas, Isabela de Sagua, and Caibarien.*

MATANZAS, CUBA, October 1, 1901.

SIR: Through the chief quarantine officer for the island of Cuba, I have the honor to submit herewith the following sanitary report of the quarantine district under my command for the week ended September 28, 1901:

*Matanzas.*—Thirteen deaths occurred in the city of Matanzas during the period covered by this report, showing a mortality of 14.96 per 1,000. The principal causes of death were as follows: Tuberculosis, 4; entero-septic fever, 1; enteritis, 1; nephritis, 1; pernicious fever, 1; marasmus, 1; senility, 1; other causes, 3. No case of infectious or contagious character was reported. Five vessels were inspected and passed on arrival and 1 vessel passed without inspection. Eight bills of health were issued to vessels leaving this port. Fifty health certificates were issued to persons leaving the island. Sixty-four pieces of baggage were inspected and passed and 6 pieces were disinfected. The British schooner *Benefit*, bound for Pensacola, Fla., and the Norwegian steamship *Europa*, bound for Mobile, Ala., were disinfected September 23 and 25, 1901.

I have the honor to submit herewith mortality statistics for the city of Matanzas during the month of September, 1901: Tuberculosis, 14; heart disease, 9; malarial fever, 4; enteritis, 4; marasmus, 3; tetanus,

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infantile, 3; senility, 3; nephritis, 3; congenital debility, 2; carcinoma, 2; broncho-pneumonia, 2; eclampsia, 2; typho-malarial, 1; yellow fever, 1; septicæmia, puerperal, 1; epithelioma, 1; pulmonary embolus, 1; stomatitis (noma), 1; catarrhal jaundice, 1; atheroma, 1; cerebral apoplexy, 1; multiple neuritis, 1; fracture of the skull, 1; alcoholism, 1; paralysis, 1; cerebral hemorrhage, 1; entero-septic fever, 1; drowning, 1. Total, 67. Death rate, 17.75 per 1,000.

*Cardenas.*—Acting Asst. Surg. Enrique Saez reports that 9 deaths occurred in Cardenas during the week of the following causes: Enteritis, acute, 4; tuberculosis, 1; arterio-sclerosis, 1; septicæmia, puerperal, 1; heart disease, 1; eclampsia, infantile, 1. The death rate during the week was 12.60 per 1,000. No case of infectious or contagious character was reported. Four vessels were inspected and passed on arrival, 11 vessels passed without inspection, and 17 bills of health were issued to vessels leaving the port.

*Isabela de Sagua.*—Acting Asst. Surg. Pedro Garcia Riera reports that 10 deaths occurred in the municipal district of Sagua during the week of the following causes: Tuberculosis, 4; enteritis, 1; entero-colitis, 1; enteritis, tuberculous, 1; tetanus, acute, 1; malarial fever, 1; anthrax, 1. The death rate during the week was 24.44 per 1,000. A case of anthrax was reported on the 25th, the patient dying on the following day. The necessary precautions were taken to prevent contagion. Three vessels were inspected and passed on arrival and 13 vessels passed without inspection. Thirteen bills of health were issued to vessels leaving the port.

*Caibarien.*—Acting Asst. Surg. Leoncio Junco reports that during the week ended September 21, 1901, 5 deaths occurred in the municipal district of Caibarien of the following causes: General debility in children, 2; tuberculosis of the lungs, 1; tetanus, neonatorum, 1; uremia, 1. The death rate during the week was 30.16 per 1,000. No case of infectious or contagious character was reported. Nine vessels arrived during the week and were passed without inspection. Eight bills of health were issued to vessels leaving the port. For the week ended September 28 he reports that 5 deaths occurred of the following causes: Uremia, 1; congestion of the brain, 1; intestinal obstruction, 1; intestinal septicæmia, 1; meningitis, 1. The death rate was 30.16 per 1,000. No case of infectious or contagious character was reported. Four vessels arrived during the week and were passed without inspection. Four bills of health were issued to vessels leaving the port.

Respectfully,

G. M. GUITÉRAS,

*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

#### *Reports from Santiago, Manzanillo, Guantanomo, and Daiquiri.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, September 21, 1901.

SIR: Through the chief quarantine officer for the island of Cuba, I have the honor to submit herewith the following report for the week ended September 14, 1901:

*Santiago.*—During this period there was a total of 13 deaths reported, showing a mortality of 15.72 per 1,000 for the week. The causes of death were as follows: Fever, intermittent malarial, 1; meningitis, 1; cerebral congestion and hemorrhage, 1; organic diseases of the heart, 2; diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years), 1; nephritis, acute, 1; Bright's

disease, 1; diseases of the bladder, 1; diseases of early infancy, 1; lack of care, 2; other accidental traumatisms, 1. Total, 13. During the week 5 vessels were inspected and passed on arrival, 5 vessels were passed without inspection, and 8 vessels leaving this port were issued bills of health. Thirty-three immune and 23 nonimmune certificates were issued to passengers leaving this port for the United States.

*Manzanillo.*—Acting Asst. Surg. R. de Socarras reports a total of 4 deaths during the week, making an annual rate of mortality of 14.38 per 1,000. The causes of death were the following: Fever, intermittent malarial, 1; tubercle of lungs, 1; diarrhea and enteritis, chronic, 1; albuminuria and puerperal eclampsia, 1. Total, 4. Six vessels were inspected and passed on arrival, 1 vessel was passed without inspection, and 6 vessels were given bills of health prior to leaving port.

*Guantanamo.*—Acting Asst. Surg. Luis Espin reports 7 deaths during the week, making the annual rate of mortality 20.22 per 1,000. The causes of death were as follows: Fever, intermittent malarial, 1; leprosy, 1; cancer of the maxilla, 1; meningitis, simple, 1; diarrhea and enteritis (2 years and over), 1; other affections of the liver, 1; appendicitis, 1. Total, 7. Two vessels were inspected and passed on arrival, 4 vessels were passed without inspection, and 1 vessel received bill of health.

*Daiquiri.*—Acting Asst. Surg. Juan J. de Jongh reports 2 deaths, due to the following causes: Fever, intermittent malarial, 1; other affections of the liver, 1. Total, 2. During the same week 1 vessel was inspected and passed on arrival and 1 bill of health issued. One case of yellow fever reported. History will follow.

Respectfully,

R. H. VON EZDORF,  
*Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

[Inclosure.]

*Report of treatment of passengers' baggage for the week ended September 14, 1901, for Santiago de Cuba.*

Date.	Name of vessel.	Disinfected and passed.						Inspected and passed.					
		Formaldehyde gas.				Steam.		Baskets.				Boxes.	
		Boxes.	Bundles.	Trunks.	Valises.	Boxes.	Bundles.	Trunks.	Baskets.	Boxes.	Bundles.	Trunks.	Valises.
Sept. 13	Steamship Santiago to New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	4	1	51	42

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*Inspection of immigrants at Santiago during the week ended August 31, 1901.*SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *August 31, 1901.*

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended August 31, 1901:

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Aug. 29	Provisional flag steamship Julia.....	San Juan, P. R., and Santo Domingo.....	21
Aug. 30	Spanish steamship Gaditano.....	Santander and other Spanish ports.....	12
Aug. 31	Spanish steamship Miguel M. Pinillos	Barcelona, Spain .....	35
	Total.....		68

Respectfully,

R. H. VON EZDORF,  
*Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

*Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Santiago de Cuba, during the month of August, 1901.*

Total number of immigrants inspected, 174; number passed, 174.

Respectfully,

R. H. VON EZDORF,  
*Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

*Inspection of immigrants at Santiago during the week ended September 7, 1901.*SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *September 7, 1901.*

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended September 7, 1901.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Sept. 2	Provisional flag steamship Tomas Brooks.	Kingston, Jamaica, and Port au Prince, Hayti.	22
Sept. 6	Provisional flag steamship Maria Herrera.	San Juan, Porto Rico, and Santo Domingo..	7
Sept. 7	British schooner Olive.....	Lucea, Jamaica .....	9
	Total .....		38

Respectfully,

R. H. VON EZDORF,  
*Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

*Inspection of immigrants at Santiago during the week ended September 14, 1901.*SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *September 14, 1901.*

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended September 14, 1901. September 12, provisional

flag steamship *Tomas Brooks*, from Kingston, Jamaica, with 22 immigrants.

Respectfully,

R. H. VON EZDORF,  
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

*Inspection of immigrants at Manzanillo during the week ended September 14, 1901.*

MANZANILLO, CUBA, September 14, 1901.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended September 14, 1901: September 10, provisional flag steamship *Tomas Brooks*, from Kingston, with 4 immigrants.

Respectfully,

R. DE SOCARRAS,  
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

#### GERMANY.

*Report from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.*

BERLIN, GERMANY, September 21, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following information obtained from the imperial health office at Berlin:

#### Plague.

TURKEY.—In Assyria, according to an official bulletin, there occurred during the period from July 19 to July 28, 2 cases and 2 deaths of plague. Altogether from May 3 to July 28, there were 73 cases and 26 deaths.

Egypt.—During the time from August 30 to September 6, 4 fresh plague cases were registered in Alexandria and 4 deaths; in Port Said, 3 cases with 2 deaths, and in Mit Gamr, 8 cases and 4 deaths.

BRITISH EAST INDIA.—During the week ended August 16, there occurred in the Bombay Presidency 3,834 fresh plague cases and 2,867 deaths—that is to say, 369 cases and 375 deaths more than during the previous week. In the city of Bombay during the week ended August 18, 223 persons were reported to be suffering with plague—that is to say, 66 more than in the foregoing week. The number of deaths proved to be due to plague amounted to 214, in addition to which 160 deaths were designated as suspected plague.

CHINA—Hongkong.—The following statistics have been published regarding plague in the colony during the four weeks from July 6 to August 3, viz., 26, 13, 19, and 13 new cases and 21, 16, 20, and 11 deaths. Of these 71 new cases, 47 occurred in the town of Victoria and 24 in other parts of the colony. Out of the 1,528 cases recorded up to August 6 among the Chinese, 1,490 terminated fatally. Of the 31 cases among Europeans during the same period 11 ended in death. Altogether of 1,610 registered plague cases 1,538 terminated in death.

CAPE COLONY.—During the week from August 11 to August 17, 3 persons were taken ill with plague (among them being no Europeans).

QUEENSLAND.—During the three weeks ended July 13, 20, and 27, there occurred here 3 fresh plague cases, viz. 2 in Brisbane and 1 in Cairns.

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*Plague and cholera.*

**BRITISH INDIA.**—In Calcutta during the period from August 4 to August 10, 6 persons died of cholera. There were, furthermore, 13 fresh plague cases and 17 deaths.

Respectfully,

**FRANK H. MASON,**  
*United States Consul-General.*

**The SURGEON-GENERAL,**  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

*Russia declares Constantinople infected with plague.*

[Clipping from the Berliner Lokal-Anzeiger (evening edition), September 21, 1901.]

**BERLIN, GERMANY, September 22, 1901.**

The Russian commission for the prevention and combating of plague has declared Constantinople to be infected.

**FRANK H. MASON,**  
*United States Consul-General.*

**The SURGEON-GENERAL,**  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

**GUATEMALA.***Report from Livingston—Fruit port.*

**LIVINGSTON, GUATEMALA, September 26, 1901.**

SIR: I have to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended September 19, 1901:

Present officially estimated population, 3,000. Number of cases and deaths from yellow fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from smallpox during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from typhus fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from cholera during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from plague during the week, none; number of deaths from other causes during the week, none. Prevailing diseases, malarial. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels: September 19, steamship *Sunnivia*; crew, 42; passengers from this port, 1; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, 4. September 25, steamship *Managua*; crew, 16; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none. September 26, steamship *Bergenser*; crew, 16; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none.

Respectfully,

**W. K. FORT,**  
*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

**The SURGEON-GENERAL,**  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

**HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.***Dysentery and influenza in the Hawaiian Islands.*

**HONOLULU, H. I., September 18, 1901.**

SIR: I have the honor to report on the number of cases of dysentery and influenza throughout the Hawaiian Islands for the month of August,

1901. This information was furnished this office by the Hawaiian territorial board of health.

*Island of Oahu.*—Waialua, influenza, 3 cases; dysentery, 4 cases. Koolauloa, influenza, 12 cases; dysentery, 3 cases. Koolaupoko, influenza, 12 cases; dysentery, 3 cases.

*Island of Maui.*—Wailuku, dysentery, 1 case; Kihei, dysentery, 12 cases; Makawao, dysentery, 20 cases; Hana, dysentery, 20 cases.

*Island of Hawaii.*—Hilo, dysentery, 10 cases; Olaa, dysentery, 2 cases; Puna, dysentery, 25 cases; Kau, dysentery, 8 cases.

Respectfully,

L. E. COFER,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,

Chief Quarantine Officer, Hawaii.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

#### *Dysentery report.*

HILO, H. I., September 19, 1901.

SIR: Dysentery in the Hilo district of the Hawaiian Islands is not of a very grave type nor of very frequent occurrence. During my stay of two and one-half years in the district, I have personally known of only 2 deaths from the disease. Both of these were Japanese, and the Japanese physicians here inform me that it is not uncommonly fatal among their compatriots.

The disease appears to be endemic, and does not appear to occur more frequently at one part of the year than another. It is more prevalent where there are no streams—that is, over new lava flows, much more frequently than where the soil is older and less porous. It can generally be traced to the drinking of surface water. In white people the disease lasts two weeks, with passages of much blood and mucus. I never saw any sloughs. It is quite impossible to give the number of cases, as it occurs chiefly among the Japanese.

Respectfully,

JOHN J. GRACE,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

#### *Description of the leper settlement on the island of Molokai.*

HONOLULU, H. I., September 20, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of my visit to the leper settlement on the island of Molokai:

This visit was made on the invitation of the Hawaiian territorial board of health, the authority for leaving my station for this purpose having been granted by Bureau letter (W. P. W. and H. P. H.), of June 12, 1901.

The board of health makes regularly an annual trip to the settlement, and as every detail for an easy and thorough inspection is arranged beforehand, one is able to see and learn more in a day in following them in their investigations than would be possible in a week under ordinary circumstances.

We left Honolulu at 9 p. m., of September 6, and arrived at Kalau-papa about 7 o'clock the following morning. The leper settlement is located upon, or may be said in a general way to comprise a tongue-shaped peninsula, which juts out into the ocean from about the center of the northern coast of Molokai. This tongue of land is shut off from

the rest of the island by a mountain range which extends east and west along the northern coast, and which presents to the sea and also to the leper settlement a series of bold precipitous and rugged cliffs which rise to elevations varying from 1,800 to 3,000 feet. The steamer approaches the peninsula at a right angle, thereby giving the observer an excellent idea of the relation which it bears to the rest of the island. Indeed, the sight in the early morning is a very impressive one. As the sun rises, the peninsula is thrown into a shadow, and the lofty cliffs are brought into bold relief. The huge furrows on the face of the precipice soon come into view, causing one for the moment the vagary that it too has assumed a leonine countenance after its many years of vigil over the unfortunates below and against the escape of whom it has ever formed a most discouraging barrier. As the steamer draws nearer, the pretty little town of Kalaupapa comes into view. At a distance it looks like any prosperous little town, but when the anchor is dropped one is near enough to see the white cottages and churches, which are surrounded in most instances by stone or lava fences inclosing yards planted with tropical fruits and flowers. I was reminded of a summer resort I had seen somewhere. The shore is lined with large rocks, and, on account of the almost constant northerly swell, is rather dangerous to approach, even in a small boat, which, by the way, is the only means of making a landing. There were at least 400 lepers, the greater part of them gaily dressed and decorated with flowers ("leis"), gathered at the landing to meet us. The leper band was playing, and things in general took on the appearance of a country fair.

The crowd had gathered both in anticipation of the visit of the board of health and to greet their friends and relatives who had made the trip with us. I was immediately struck by the fact that while I saw a number of distorted faces, indeed some even in a frightful condition, I did not see an unhappy one. I saw several lepers with their faces furrowed and distorted beyond recognition wearing white duck trousers and straw hats of the most modern shape, these latter adorned, as is almost inevitable in Hawaii, with "leis." Notwithstanding the incongruity of this combination of Hawaiian holiday dress and leprosy, one could not but admire the hopeful and cheerful way in which these poor people resigned themselves to their fate. Be it said to the credit of some one that such contentment can only thrive on a comfortable mode of life and good treatment.

The peninsula has an area of 8 square miles, being only a very small part of the island of Molokai, with its area of 261 square miles. I mention this because a great many have the impression that the whole of Molokai is given up to the segregation of lepers. The breadth of the base of the peninsula where it joins the cliffs is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles, breadth at the center,  $2\frac{1}{4}$ , and length, 1 mile.

The soil is composed of disintegrated lava and sand, and with irrigation is very productive. The village of Kalaupapa is situated on the western shore not far removed from the face of the cliff, and on the eastern shore similarly situated is the town of Kalawao. Between these towns, but nearer to Kalaupapa than to Kalawao, is the extinct crater of Kahukoo. This rises to an elevation of 493 feet above the sea level and is supposed to have formed during its period of activity the land on which the leper settlement now stands.

The village of Kalawao is exposed to the full force of the usually prevailing northeast trade winds, and on this account presents a rather bleak appearance. It is said that during the winter months the climate here is most unpleasant, being bleak, cold, and rainy.

Kalaupapa on the other hand is protected by the crater of Kahukoo and, being further removed from the mountains, has the benefit of the sun's rays. The tropical vegetation and the abundance of grass here show the good climatic advantages which this place possesses.

About 600 lepers live in Kalaupapa, and probably one-third of this number in Kalawao. They have, however, taken up their houses here and there throughout the peninsula, giving to the latter in general the appearance of an eastern suburban town.

A great many of the lepers have saddle horses, and some of them very good ones. The board of health hired enough of them to mount the whole party, and we were soon on our tour of inspection. Our first trip was to Waikolu Valley, where the board of health taro patches are located. On account of the scarcity of taro throughout the islands the board of health has undertaken its cultivation for the lepers since 1897. This is done under the supervision of Mr. Reynolds, the superintendent of the settlement, and the labor is performed by the lepers, who are paid for this at current rates.

From this valley comes the water supply for the whole settlement. From springs in the mountain side an 8-inch pipe carries at the present time 1,500,000 gallons of water daily. It is said that the development of ten times this quantity would be possible. The party next visited the town of Kalawao. I do not believe I ever took a horseback ride affording such a variety of scenery in such a short space of time. The trip across from Kalaupapa to Kalawao was not unlike a trip across the rolling country in Virginia, but suddenly, with little warning, we were in a narrow bridle path with the waves dashing at the horses' feet on one side and on the other our elbows touching the absolutely perpendicular precipice rising nearly 3,000 feet.

Grand as the sight was, it is said that after a rain storm, when the sides of the cliff have numerous cascades shooting from them into the space below, the effect is much finer. The scenery suddenly changes when the Waikolu Valley is entered. This gorge, which is shut in on three sides by towering ramparts of rock, with its floor of green taro, terraced upward and backward almost as far as the eye can reach, is one of the finest sights I have ever seen.

The town of Kalawao was next inspected. Here is located the church built by Father Damien, who, in the year 1873, gave his life to the lepers. The grave of this great good man is also here. The appearance of the town in general was very good. The houses were not so good as those in Kalaupapa, and perhaps showed their age more, yet they did not show neglect, and the extreme neatness of their yards and the roads in front of them was remarkable, calling forth from the inspecting party many words of praise for the superintendent of the settlement, Mr. Reynolds. The Baldwin Home for leper boys was next visited. This is run under the supervision of Brother Dutton, and has at this writing 112 inmates. Here among these boys we saw leprosy in all of its forms and in almost every stage, from the slight fullness between the eyes to the marked types of furrowed or leonine face, with ear lobes elongated and ulcerating surfaces, and from the slightest anaesthetic forms affecting, perhaps, only the ulnar nerve, to the most revolting mutilations. The leper boys have organized a band, and they played a number of selections for us. They were dressed in very neat uniforms, and played, I thought, marvelously well.

There were several well-advanced cases of tubercular leprosy among them, and it was plain that this band would soon lose at least 2 of its members on account of the mutilation which their disease causes. This

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fact made their entertainment a rather pathetic one. We visited the bathrooms used in connection with the Goto treatment, which, by the way, I was informed was the only treatment regularly carried out at the settlement. The patients are bathed two or three times daily in warm water of a temperature from 90° to 100° F. An infusion of a few ounces of hichiyo bark, together with a certain proportion of taifunshi and sulphur, is placed in each bath. In connection with the bath certain remedial agents are used internally. These are given in the form of a tea and also of a pill. Their nature is unknown. I was told that by promoting cleanliness and free perspiration the Goto baths were beneficial.

The party now returned to Kalaupapa and visited the Bishop Home for leper girls. This is managed by the Catholic sisters, and has at this writing 109 inmates. The institution presented a particularly neat and well-kept appearance. The wards were nicely kept and the patients seemed very comfortable. I did not notice very many advanced cases of leprosy, except in the hospital where there were several presenting the most marked deformities, and apparently in an almost moribund state. In one case the nose had been completely absorbed. I noticed here one leper mother with a nonleprous child. I was informed that there were 78 such children in the settlement. The board of health transfers to the Kapiolani Home, in Honolulu, the nonleprous children of lepers, provided the consent of the parents is given.

The board of health has just inaugurated a new system for preventing the lepers and their relatives and friends from embracing and kissing each other during this annual visit. It consists in marching the visitors immediately from the steamer landing to a corral with a double fence. The friends are compelled to remain inside this inclosure, and the lepers are allowed to gather around and talk to them through the bars. As there is little use in sending lepers to Molokai if their friends are to be allowed to visit and establish with them the intercourse referred to above, this measure must appeal even to the lay mind as being one absolutely necessary for the protection of the community at large. While before visitors were allowed to go to Molokai only once a year, under the corral system they are to be allowed to visit their unfortunate friends and relatives at any time.

A new home, the Sea View House, has been recently built at Kalau-papa for the helpless lepers. This is a very substantial, not to say somewhat imposing, structure. There are 26 inmates here who are cared for and fed by the steward in charge and his assistants.

At noon the party repaired to the superintendent's home where the board of health had provided luncheon. The house is large and spacious, and is surrounded by well-kept grounds. No lepers are ever allowed within this inclosure. Over 300 lepers had assembled in front of the gate of this place by the time luncheon was over, and the visiting party were given a concert by the Kalaupapa band and Kalaupapa quintette. After this was over the president of the board of health announced that he was ready to listen to any complaints or petitions which the assembled crowd had to lay before him. The grievances proved to be remarkably few in number and either trivial or unreasonable in nature. The board of health store was then visited. This is kept by a leper, an employee of the board, and is not unlike the average country store of the better class. The receipts in 1900 amounted to \$12,411.45. As the necessities of life, including clothes, are furnished free to every leper, the output of this amount of money yearly seems remarkable and shows that even if hope is being deferred, the

leper is in some ways as susceptible to the foibles and vanities of life as are any of us.

There were 909 lepers and 164 clean persons at the settlement at the time of our visit. Of the clean persons, 67 were Kokus or helpers, i. e., persons who feed and take care of helpless lepers, 19 were in the administrative department including the superintendent, his assistant, the Catholic brothers and sisters and servants, and 78 were nonleprosous children of lepers. I inquired particularly into the chances of the infection of these clean people with leprosy while in the discharge of their various duties. The general opinion was that in time they would become lepers. It was not possible to obtain any statistics on this point as these clean people are coming and going all of the time. I was informed, however, that in the last ten years only 10 clean residents have become lepers, and that at the present time there were no lepers at the settlement belonging to this class. The precautions of certain members of the visiting party prior to landing, together with the absolute lack of precaution on the part of others, attracted my attention. Not believing it to be wise to spend the day handling persons surely, and things almost surely, infected with leprosy, and knowing that from the amount of horseback riding that would be done, the chances of new abrasions on the hands would be increased, I drew on a pair of gloves, and I noticed about one third of the party doing the same thing.

I noticed that several men whom I knew would be exposed, especially during the day, did not wear gloves. On asking them why they went with bare hands, they stated that the risk for them was small, but that we with gloves were apt to forget and rub our noses or eyes without removing our gloves, while they were being reminded continually of their infected bare hands. I mention this to show that while the relatively small number of cases of leprosy among the white population in the Hawaiian Islands must prove in a measure that to this class of persons the disease is only mildly contagious, the fear that some members of our party had of even touching their noses or eyes with infected gloves demonstrated how little is actually known of the contagiousness of this disease from a practical point of view; this, too, on the part of persons who have been handling leprosy for the past fifteen or twenty years.

The results of known exposure to leprosy are interesting and show an uncertainty as to the chances of individual infection which to my mind make this disease one of the most difficult to operate against. For instance, I saw 1 leper at the settlement, a white man, whose face was already markedly infiltrated, who claims to have received his infection from a hoe which he took for a moment from the hands of a native who was cleaning up his yard, which man he saw at once was a leper. He was a carpenter by trade and always had a certain number of abrasions on his hands. He developed leprosy shortly after this occurrence. On the other hand there is said to be a man on the island of Maui who lived fifteen years with his leper wife and had 14 children by her, neither he nor the children ever developing leprosy. Women are said to be less liable to the disease, there being many cases of women having 2 or 3 husbands and these latter, although previously clean, falling victims to leprosy; the women remaining clean until after the menopause, when the disease, supposed by some to have been in the meanwhile dormant, showed itself.

As an example of the length of time which a person may spend in intimate contact with leprosy without acquiring it, the history of the leper martyr, Father Damien, is very interesting.

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Father Damien, a Belgian, of good physique, age 34 years, arrived at the settlement in 1873. He was perfectly well until 1884, when pains in the left foot were complained of. Believing it to be only rheumatism, he consulted Dr. Arning, who diagnosed it at once as leprosy. It was six months afterwards before the disease became manifest. In the latter part of 1885 a tubercle appeared on the lobe of the ear and subsequently the infiltration of the forehead and cheeks began, together with the loss of the eyebrows. Thus the clinical picture was complete. I was informed by Mr. Reynolds, the superintendent, that the disease shows a much slower advance in those persons who perform regular manual labor or else take regular exercise. In this it shows a slight analogy to tuberculosis. The varieties of leprosy, tubercular and anaesthetic, are said to exist at the settlement in about equal number.

It is said that cases of tubercular and anaesthetic leprosy rarely occur in the same family. The three oldest patients now at the settlement arrived in the years 1874, 1875, and 1879, respectively.

I saw the one who arrived in 1875 and was surprised at the relatively slow advancement of the disease in his case.

The number of commitments to the settlements each year has gradually decreased during the past ten years. The following shows these transactions for the time stated:

Commitments: 1891, 132; 1892, 101; 1893, 211; 1894, 138; 1895, 106; 1896, 143; 1897, 122; 1898, 81; 1899, 61; 1900, 85.

It has been contended by some that even the number sent up during the past three years, while relatively smaller than the number for the preceding years, was larger than it should be, if one was to believe that leprosy was decreasing, a result promised when the Molokai settlement was first established. The facts show that the hunt throughout the islands for lepers has never before been carried on with as much vigor as it is now, and that the decrease in the annual number of commitments is the greatest proof of the fact that the disease is decreasing.

I noticed a great many lepers wearing glasses, and I saw several totally blind. I was told that the eyes were affected in nearly 10 per cent of the cases. In some cases the blindness was caused by a simple invasion of the optic nerve. In others the process had spread into the anterior chamber from the conjunctiva.

I noticed a peculiar hoarseness that several of the very sick lepers had, but the disgusting smell that I had heard so much about I found no worse than that found in almost any almshouse, however well kept it might be. It is said that those patients having leprous ulcerations in the nose give off a most horrible smell, unless they receive very active local treatment with antiseptics.

The leprous ulceration found in the bowels is believed to be caused by swallowing the pus secreted from these nasal sores. Dr. Pratt the executive officer of the board of health, told me of a case which had lately arrived at the settlement, in which skin taken from several localities showing the leprous process, had failed to show the bacilli, while the latter were demonstrated at once in the nasal secretion.

A great many observers believe that infection from leprosy takes place most frequently through the inhalation of dust. The fact that in the past ten years only 10 clean persons have been infected at Molokai, notwithstanding the amount of dust that is constantly present all over the settlement, does not add weight to the inhalation theory, even though we assume that these 10 infections were caused in this way alone.

The cost of maintaining the settlement is much less than would be naturally expected. The general expenses are itemized as follows:

Board and cartage for lepers.....	\$1, 500	Medicines .....	\$10, 000
Medical examinations .....	1, 000	Beef and cattle.....	46, 000
Freight and passage.....	18, 000	Poi .....	26, 000
Kalihhi Station expenses.....	12, 000	Bread.....	8, 000
Baldwin Home expenses.....	6, 000	Rice .....	8, 000
Bishop Home expenses.....	2, 000	Flour and other supplies.....	12, 500
Lumber and building materials...	6, 000		
Incidentals.....	3, 000	Total.....	160, 000

In other words, nearly 1,100 persons are housed, fed, clothed, and governed for \$160,000 for two years, or for \$80,000 a year.

That this is a relatively small amount on which to operate such a settlement any one will admit. That an additional 1,000 lepers could be placed there and kept at a far smaller relative cost was a fact that was also apparent.

The number of lepers the place is capable of accommodating is practically without limit, and it occurred to me more than once that a site so suitable and isolated should be made more use of—that is, made our our National Leper Sanitarium.

At 5 p. m. the inspection was over and we returned to the vessel. The band played us off and the same crowd was assembled at the landing, some of them giving the native wail to their departing friends. We were soon on board the steamer and on our way home. I have to thank President H. C. Sloggett and the other members of the board of health, including Dr. Pratt, the executive officer, for very many courtesies and much information while on this trip.

I arrived in Honolulu about 11 p. m. of September 7 and was on duty as usual the next morning.

Respectfully,

L. E. COFER,

*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,  
Chief Quarantine Officer, Hawaiian Islands.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

#### HONDURAS.

*Report from La Ceiba—Fruit port.*

#### LA CEIBA, HONDURAS, September 21, 1901.

SIR: I have to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended September 21, 1901:

Present officially estimated population, about 3,000. Number of cases and deaths from yellow fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from smallpox during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from typhus fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from cholera during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from plague during the week, none; number of deaths from other causes during the week, none. Prevailing disease, malarial fever. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels: September 19, steamship *Usk*; crew, 20; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none. September 21,

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steamship *Fulton*; crew, 14; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none.

Respectfully,

R. H. PETERS,

*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

*Report from Puerto Cortez—Fruit port.*

PUERTO CORTEZ, HONDURAS, September 24, 1901.

SIR: I have to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended September 24, 1901:

Population, according to census of 1896, 1,856; present officially estimated population, 2,000. Number of cases and deaths from yellow fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from smallpox during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from typhus fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from cholera during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from plague during the week, none; number of deaths from other causes during the week, 1. Prevailing disease, malarial fever. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, very good.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels: September 18, steamship *Anselm*; crew, 43; passengers from this port, 14; passengers in transit, 3; pieces of baggage disinfected, 28. September 20, steamship *Bratten*; crew, 15; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none. September 24, steamship *Habil*; crew, 15; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none.

Respectfully,

SAMUEL HARRIS BACKUS,

*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

JAPAN.

*Report from Yokohama—No plague or cholera in Japan proper.*

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, September 7, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to notify you that, since the last report from this office, no case of plague, undoubted cholera, or epidemic occurrence of smallpox has been met with in Japan proper.

Respectfully,

K. ROKKAKU, M. D.,

*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

MEXICO.

*Reports from Progreso—Yellow fever at Merida.*

PROGRESO, MEXICO, September 7, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the health condition of this port is at present very good.

During the past week there were 5 deaths from all causes, none of which were from contagious or infectious diseases.

There were 2 deaths from yellow fever reported in Merida, but I am

unable to ascertain the number of cases there, but by figuring on a mortality of 20 per cent, the estimated number of cases would indicate that the infection is diffused throughout the city. I have seen several cases in Merida and know positively of several others, and their location includes about every section of the town.

\* \* \* \* \*

Respectfully,

SAMUEL H. HODGSON,  
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
U. S. Marine Hospital Service.

*Concerning malarial fever on the steamship Seguranza at Havana.*

PROGRESO, MEXICO, September 14, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report for the week ended September 14:

From all causes there were 7 deaths, none from quarantinable diseases.

In the shipping there have been several cases of malarial fever, none of which can be attributed to this port. An alarming report was published in a Merida paper about 5 cases of yellow fever that were found aboard of the steamship *Seguranza* upon her arrival from Havana, but upon investigation I found 3 men suffering from malarial infection that had been contracted in Tampico two weeks previously. On the return trip of the vessel all of the sick men were at work (at least, those that had been sick).

There does not seem to be any abatement in the yellow fever situation in Merida, 3 deaths having been reported during the past week.

There has been no case reported in this port for two weeks and no death during the summer.

Respectfully,

S. H. HODGSON,  
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

*Report from Vera Cruz—Shower of birds in the city.*

VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, September 24, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the transactions at this station during the week ended September 21, 1901:

Five cases of yellow fever and 2 deaths from the disease are reported for the week.

The rainy season is now passed and again we have warm weather.

A remarkable phenomenon was witnessed in this city on Thursday, the 19th. Without apparent atmospheric cause, thousands of birds were dropped over the city dead, and many thousand more were found in an exhausted or crippled condition. The streets and the roofs of houses were strewn with the bodies of variously colored small birds which were picked up in baskets by the people. Several hundred were found on the roof of the consulate building. Most of the birds were of the sparrow size, but possessed variegated colors and were indigenous to Mexico.

On account of sickness, your medical officer was unable to inspect the passengers sailing on the steamship *Esperanza* on the 19th.

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Mr. Canada, the consul, kindly took charge of the work, issued certificates, and cleared the vessel.

I inclose the mortality report for the week.

Respectfully,

D. E. DUDLEY,

*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

[Inclosure.]

*Vera Cruz, Mexico—Mortality report for the week ended September 21, 1901.*

Yellow fever .....	2	Gastro-enteritis.....	1
Tuberculosis.....	3	Enterico-colitis .....	1
Malaria.....	2	Pernicious malaria .....	3
Meningitis .....	1	Pneumonia .....	1
Tetanus .....	3	Total deaths from all causes.....	31

#### NICARAGUA.

*Report from Bluefields—Fruit port.*

BLUEFIELDS, NICARAGUA, September 26, 1901.

SIR: I have to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended September 26, 1901:

Population, according to census of 1894, 3,000; present officially estimated population, 4,000. Number of cases and deaths from yellow fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from smallpox during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from typhus fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from cholera during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from plague during the week, none; number of deaths from other causes during the week, 3. Prevailing disease, mild type of malarial fever. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week was very good. The 3 deaths herein above noted occurred in this port, viz., a colored female, aged 4 months, from malarial fever; an Indian male, "snake doctor," aged 48 years, from "snake bite," and a colored female, aged 33 years, puerperal fever.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels: September 19, steamship *Condor*; crew, 16; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none. September 22, steamship *George W. Kelley*; crew, 19; passengers from this port, 10; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, 19.

Respectfully,

WM. H. CARSON,

*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

#### PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

*Mortuary statistics of Manila.*

MANILA, P. I., August 26, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit for your information mortuary statistics of Manila, P. I., for the week ended August 17, 1901.

Respectfully,

J. C. PERRY,

*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,  
Chief Quarantine Officer for the Philippine Islands.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine Hospital Service.*

## [Inclosure.]

*Mortuary statement for week ended August 17, 1901, for the city of Manila.*

<b>General diseases—</b>		<b>Early infancy—</b>	
Typhoid fever.....	2	Infantile debility .....	2
Recurrent fever.....	1	Old age—	
Intermittent fever.....	3	Senile debility.....	3
Dysentery.....	6	External causes—	
Plague.....	4	Inanition.....	1
Other epidemic affections (beriberi).....	4	Nomenclature of causes of death, intra-uterine.	
Tuberculosis of the lungs.....	20	Child-birth asphyxiation.....	1
Cancer of the right thigh.....	1	Abortion .....	1
Chronic rheumatism.....	1		
<b>Nervous system—</b>		<b>Total.....</b>	<b>152</b>
Simple meningitis.....	3		
Cerebral congestion.....	2	<b>Infectious diseases reported during week—</b>	
Convulsions of children.....	42	Measles.....	7
Tetanus .....	1	Plague .....	6
<b>Circulatory system—</b>		<b>Total .....</b>	<b>13</b>
Valvular disease of the heart.....	1		
Angina pectoris .....	1	<b>Districts—</b>	
Arterio-sclerosis .....	3	Walled City.....	13
<b>Respiratory system—</b>		Binondo .....	11
Laryngitis, acute.....	2	Santo Nicolas.....	17
Bronchitis, acute.....	8	Tondo.....	35
Bronchitis, chronic.....	2	Santa Cruz .....	32
Pneumonia.....	1	Quiapo.....	5
Pulmonary congestion.....	1	Sampoloc .....	7
<b>Digestive system—</b>		Santo Miguel.....	5
Gastritis, acute.....	1	Paco .....	10
Gastritis, chronic.....	1	Ermita.....	10
Diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years).....	7	Malate .....	3
Chronic diarrhea and enteritis....	20	Pandacan .....	4
Diarrhea and enteritis (2 years and over).....	5	<b>Total .....</b>	<b>156</b>
Intestinal intussusception.....	1		
Cirrhosis of the liver.....	1		
<b>Diseases of the genito-urinary system—</b>			
Nephritis, chronic.....	3		

Population of Manila, 250,000. Total deaths from all causes, 156. Births reported, incomplete, 70. Death rate per 1,000, 32.53. Birth rate per 1,000, 14.60.

*Plague in Manila.*

MANILA, P. I., August 30, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to hereby submit the following data relative to plague in Manila, P. I., for the week ended August 24, 1901: Fourteen cases and 11 deaths—5 Chinese, 8 Filipinos, and 1 Spaniard.

Respectfully,

J. C. PERRY,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,  
Chief Quarantine Officer for the Philippine Islands.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

October 11, 1901

*Quarantine transactions on outgoing boats at Manila.*

MANILA, P. I., August 30, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor hereby to submit report of quarantine transactions of outgoing boats for the week ended August 24, 1901, as follows:

Number of vessels inspected.....	31
Number of pieces of baggage disinfected.....	160
Number of crew inspected.....	1,075
Number of passengers inspected.....	748
Number of rejections.....	1
Cause of rejection, fever.....	1

## FERRIES.

Number of ferryboats inspected.....	83
Number of crew inspected.....	911
Number of passengers inspected.....	6,513

## VACCINATIONS (BOATS ARRIVING).

Number of vaccinations, passengers.....	197
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Respectfully,

J. C. PERRY,  
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,  
Chief Quarantine Officer for the Philippine Islands.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

MANILA, P. I., September 2, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor hereby to submit report of quarantine transactions of outgoing boats for the week ended August 31, 1901, as follows:

Number of vessels inspected.....	42
Number of pieces of baggage disinfected .....	303
Number of crew inspected.....	1,482
Number of passengers inspected.....	1,003

## FERRIES.

Number of ferryboats inspected.....	83
Number of crew inspected.....	954
Number of passengers inspected.....	7,155

## VACCINATIONS (BOATS ARRIVING).

Number of vaccinations, crew.....	5
Number of vaccinations, passengers .....	247

Respectfully,

J. C. PERRY,  
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,  
Chief Quarantine Officer for the Philippine Islands.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

*Foreign and insular statistical reports of countries and cities—Yearly and monthly.*

AUSTRALIA—Brisbane.—Month of June, 1901. Estimated population, 119,907. Total number of deaths, 115, including diphtheria, 3 ; enteric fever, 3 ; whooping cough, 6 ; plague, 3, and 8 from tuberculosis.

Sydney.—Month of July, 1901. Estimated population, 383,386. Total number of deaths, 574, including diphtheria, 6 ; enteric fever, 9 ; measles, 3 ; whooping cough, 8, and 56 from tuberculosis.

**BRAZIL—Pernambuco.**—Two weeks ended August 15, 1901. Estimated population, 200,000. Total number of deaths, 266, including enteric fever, 1; whooping cough, 1; smallpox, 1; yellow fever, 1, and 33 from phthisis pulmonalis.

**CANADA—Hamilton.**—Month of September, 1901. Estimated population, 52,550. Total number of deaths, 54, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 1, and 5 from tuberculosis.

**CHILE—Antofagasta.**—Month of August, 1901. Estimated population, 16,000. Total number of deaths, 47, including 8 from tuberculosis.

**Iquique.**—Two weeks ended September 7, 1901. Estimated population, 27,000. Total number of deaths, 62, including 2 from whooping cough.

**CUBA—Havana.**—Month of August, 1901. Population, 258,888. Total number of deaths, 479, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 4; measles, 1; scarlet fever, 1; yellow fever, 5, and 69 from tuberculosis.

**GREAT BRITAIN—England and Wales.**—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended September 14, 1901, correspond to an annual rate of 18.3 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,463,026. The highest rate was recorded in Gateshead, viz, 28.8, and the lowest in Plymouth, viz, 11.6.

**London.**—One thousand three hundred and ninety-eight deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 13; scarlet fever, 13; diphtheria, 28; whooping cough, 8; enteric fever, 14; smallpox, 9, and diarrhea and dysentery, 184. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 16.0 per 1,000. In Greater London 1,899 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 15.0 per 1,000 of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 19 from diphtheria, 5 from measles, 1 from scarlet fever, and 12 from whooping cough.

**Ireland.**—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended September 14, 1901, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 20.6 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,079,708. The lowest rate was recorded in Clonmel and Portadown, viz, 0.0, and the highest in Newtownards, viz, 63.0 per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 164 deaths were registered, including 1 from whooping cough.

**Scotland.**—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended September 14, 1901, correspond to an annual rate of 17.5 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,656,525. The lowest mortality was recorded in Perth, viz, 14.2, and the highest in Leith, viz, 24.8 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 556, including diphtheria, 3; measles, 8; scarlet fever, 3, and 10 from whooping cough.

**JAMAICA—Port Antonio.**—Week ended September 7, 1901. Estimated population not reported. Total number of deaths, 2. No contagious diseases.

October 11, 1901

Week ended September 21, 1901. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

MALTA.—Week ended August 24, 1901. Estimated population, 208,679. Total number of deaths, 100, including diphtheria, 1, and 2 from enteric fever.

Week ended September 7, 1901. Total number of deaths, 95, including 1 from enteric fever.

NORFOLK ISLAND.—Month of July, 1901. Estimated population, 854. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

ST. HELENA.—Five weeks ended August, 1901. Estimated population, 3,342. Total number of deaths, 17, including enteric fever, 2, and 1 from tuberculosis.

SPAIN—*Cadiz*.—Month of August, 1901. Estimated population, 67,987. Total number of deaths, 162, including enteric fever 2; scarlet fever, 1; measles, 1, and 23 from tuberculosis.

*Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, June 28, 1901, to October 11, 1901.*

[Reports received by the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service from United States consuls through the Department of State and other sources.]

[For reports received from December 28, 1900, to June 28, 1901, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 28, 1901.]

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay.....	May 22-Aug. 27.....	.....	67	
Calcutta.....	May 19-Aug. 24.....	.....	425	
Madras.....	May 18-Aug. 30.....	.....	408	
Japan:				
Formosa, Tamsui.....	May 1-June 30.....	5	1	
Yokohama.....	July 14-Aug. 24.....	7	2	
Java:				
Batavia.....	June 2-Aug. 24.....	166	108	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	May 23-Aug. 3.....	.....	4	

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Pernambuco.....	May 17-Aug. 15.....	.....	5	
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 15-Aug. 18.....	.....	61	
Colombia:				
Bocas del Toro.....	June 26-Aug. 21.....	10	1	
Costa Rica:				
Port Limon.....	July 4-Sept. 28.....	19	10	
Cuba:				
Cienfuegos.....	July 15-July 18.....	2	.....	
Cumanayagua.....	Aug. 18-Aug. 24.....	1	.....	
Daiquiri.....	Sept. 8-Sept. 14.....	1	.....	
Havana.....	June 28-July 27.....	7	.....	
	July 28-Aug. 10.....	6	1	Six from Santiago de las Vegas, 1 from Regla, 1 from San Antonio de los Banos, and 1 from steamship Monterey and 1 from Finca Riquena. Seven cases and 3 deaths resulted from inoculation by the mosquito.
	Aug. 10-Aug. 31.....	13	5	
	Sept. 1-Sept. 28.....	6	2	
Marianao.....	July 28-Aug. 10.....	1	1	
Matanzas.....	July 21-July 27.....	.....	1	
	Aug. 25-Aug. 31.....	2	.....	
	Sept. 1-Sept. 14.....	1	1	
Pinar del Rio.....	July 28-Aug. 3.....	1	.....	
Regia.....	do.....	1	1	
Santiago.....	Sept. 20.....	6	1	On steamship Ethelbryhta.
Trinidad.....	Oct. 1.....	1	.....	
Haiti:				
Port au Prince.....	Aug. 20-Aug. 26.....	1	1	
Jamaica:				
Kingston.....	June 15.....	.....	1	
Mexico:				
Merida.....	June 14-Sept. 14.....	.....	13	
Progreso.....	July 22-Aug. 31.....	4	2	Two cases from steamship Mathilda.
Tampico.....	July 26-Aug. 22.....	2	1	From steamship —— from Progreso; 1 from steamship Yucatan from Vera Cruz.
Vera Cruz.....	June 23-Sept. 29.....	37	21	
Porto Rico:				
San Juan.....	July 16.....	1	.....	On steamship Saint Simon from Cape Port au Prince and Santo Domingo.
Salvador:				
San Salvador.....	June 20.....	.....	.....	Several cases.

PLAQUE.

Africa:	*			
Cape Town.....	Feb. 16-Aug. 17.....	737	355	
Maitland.....	June 9-June 15.....	2	.....	
Port Elizabeth.....	June 9-July 27.....	33	13	
Simonstown.....	June 9-June 15.....	1	.....	

*Cholera, yellow fever, etc.—Continued.*

## PLAQUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Australia:				
Brisbane .....	Mar. 1-June 30..	24	9	
Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro.....	July 3-Aug. 18..	.....	11	
China:				
Amoy.....	May 26-Aug. 10..	5,460	700	Estimated.
Canton.....	June 8.....	.....	.....	Prevailing.
Hongkong.....	May 19-Aug. 24..	1,009	980	
Shanghai .....	June 9.....	.....	1	From steamship Empress of China.
Shek Lung .....	June 8.....	.....	.....	Prevailing.
Tung Kun.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Egypt:				
Alexandria .....	Apr. 7-Sept. 18..	35	19	
Mansura.....	do.....	1	1	
Minieh .....	do.....	5	1	
Mit Gamr .....	do.....	13	6	
Port Said .....	do.....	25	16	
Zagazig .....	do.....	77	32	
France:				
Le Frioul.....	July 7.....	15	.....	From steamship Laos from Port Said.
Hawaiian Islands:				
Honolulu.....	May 31-July 17..	6	6	
India:				
Bombay Presidency and Sind:				
Northern Division—				
Bombay City.....	May 12-Aug. 24..	2,097	1,961	
Surat District.....	do.....	1,999	798	
Thana District .....	do.....	733	618	
Central Division—				
Khandesh District.....	do.....	9	8	
Poona District.....	do.....	57	32	
Poona City.....	do.....	11	8	
Satara District.....	do.....	1,427	885	
Sholapur District.....	do.....	61	35	
Southern Division—				
Belgaum District.....	do.....	6,694	4,897	
Bijapur District.....	do.....	6	3	
Dharwar District.....	do.....	6,762	4,456	
Hubli Town.....	do.....	949	843	
Kanara District.....	do.....	55	38	
Kolaba District.....	do.....	362	284	
Ratnagiri District.....	do.....	129	99	
Sindh—				
Hyderabad District.....	do.....	6	2	
Karachi District.....	do.....	27	24	
Karachi City.....	do.....	405	371	
Political Charges—				
Baroda State.....	do.....	87	49	
Bhavnagar Town.....	do.....	1	.....	
Cutch State.....	do.....	461	462	
Janjira State.....	do.....	14	12	
Kathiawar State.....	do.....	28	22	
Kolhapur and Southern Maharashtra County.....	do.....	4,565	3,568	
Outside Bombay Presidency and Sind:				
Madras Presidency—				
Salem District .....	do.....	129	81	
Bengal:				
Bhagalpur Division.....	do.....	25	24	
Burdwan Division .....	do.....	8	8	
Calcutta .....	do.....	324	314	
Chota Nagpur Division.....	do.....	3	1	
Orissa Division .....	do.....	0	0	
Patna .....	do.....	1,220	933	
Presidency .....	do.....	6	5	
Northwest Province and Oudh :				
Agra Division.....	do.....	3	2	
Allahabad.....	do.....	23	23	
Benares.....	do.....	.....	242	
Punjab Province:				
Delhi Division.....	do.....	202	129	
Jullunder Division.....	do.....	908	576	
Lahore Division.....	do.....	264	90	
Rawalpindi.....	do.....	1,125	650	
Mysore State:				
Bangalore City.....	do.....	21	18	
Bangalore Civil and Military Station.....	do.....	47	36	

*Cholera, yellow fever, etc.—Continued.*

## PLAQUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India—Continued.				
Outside Bombay Presidency and Sind—Continued.				
Mysore State—Continued.				
Bangalore District.....	May 12-Aug. 24...	485	369	
Kadur.....	July 27-Aug. 24...	18	18	
Kolar District.....	May 12-Aug. 24...	88	58	
Mysore City.....	do.....	815	562	
Mysore District.....	do.....	432	432	
Shimoga.....	do.....	99	54	
Rajputana State.....	do.....	1	1	
Tumkur District.....	do.....	42	23	
Kashmir.....	do.....	100	57	
Italy:				
Naples.....	Sept. 7-Sept. 30	15	4	
Japan:				
Formosa.....	Jan. 1-Aug. 6...	4,285	3,404	
Nagasaki.....	Jan. 4-July 18...	.....	2	On steamship Kintuck and on steamship Empress of China.
Yamanashi Ken.....	June 22.....	1	1	
Mauritius.....	June 7-Aug. 8...	.....	7	
Paraguay:				
Aasuncion.....	June 23.....	1	.....	
Philippine Islands:				
Cavite.....	May 19-July 6...	4	1	
Cebu.....	July 6.....	2	.....	
Concepcion.....	do.....	1	.....	
Manila.....	May 11-Aug. 24...	208	172	
Malolos.....	July 6.....	3	.....	
Malabon.....	do.....	6	.....	
Naic.....	do.....	3	.....	
Paranaque.....	do.....	3	.....	
San Antonio.....	do.....	1	.....	
Santa Rosa.....	May 19-July 6...	2	.....	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	July 14-July 27...	.....	2	
Turkey:				
Constantinople.....	July 2-July 28...	5	.....	
Smyrna.....	Sept. 28.....	.....	.....	Reported.

## SMALLPOX.

Arabia:				
Aden.....	May 1-May 31...	.....	4	
Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres.....	Apr. 1-June 30...	.....	588	
Austria-Hungary:				
Buda Pesth.....	Sept. 3-Sept. 9...	2	.....	
Prague.....	June 2-Sept. 14...	23	.....	
Belgium:				
Antwerp.....	June 2-Sept. 14...	30	13	
Ghent.....	Sept. 7-Sept. 21...	.....	8	
Brazil:				
Ceara.....	June 1-June 30...	.....	1	
Pernambuco.....	May 17-Aug. 15...	.....	196	
Rio.....	May 9-Aug. 18...	.....	362	
British Columbia:				
Victoria.....	June 16-June 30...	.....	2	
Canada:				
Quebec Province:				
Beauce County.....	May 30-June 16...	7	.....	
Beauharnois County.....	May 15-May 22...	8	.....	
Brome County.....	May 15.....	14	.....	
Chateauguay County.....	Apr. 11.....	2	.....	
Compton County.....	July 2-July 6...	1	.....	
Gaspe County.....	June 12.....	26	.....	
Hochelaga County.....	May 24-June 24...	2	.....	
Huntingdon County.....	Apr. 4.....	8	.....	
Iberville County.....	May 14.....	4	.....	
Jac. Cartier County.....	May 18.....	1	.....	
Joliette County.....	June 20-June 23...	1	.....	
La Prairie County.....	Mar. 2-June 10...	133	1	
Matane County.....	Apr. 10.....	17	.....	
Missisquoi County.....	June 10.....	77	.....	
Montreal County.....	Apr. 20.....	5	.....	
Napierville County.....	Feb. 19.....	22	1	
Ottawa County.....	Mar. 8-Apr. 2	19	1	

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*Cholera, yellow fever, etc.—Continued.*

## SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Canada—Continued.</b>				
<b>Quebec Province—Continued.</b>				
Pontiac County.....	Feb. 28-May 28.....	44	.....	
Rimouski County.....	Feb. 12-July 10.....	5	1	
St. Hyacinthe.....	May 18.....	1	.....	
Shefford County.....	May 20.....	3	.....	
Stanstead County.....	June 10-June 25.....	2	.....	
Temiscouata County.....	June 4-June 17.....	1	.....	
Terrebonne County.....	Apr. 22-May 9.....	91	.....	
<b>China:</b>				
Hongkong.....	May 19-June 15.....	7	5	
<b>Colombia:</b>				
Cartagena.....	July 1-July 7.....	.....	1	
Panama.....	June 18-Sept. 23.....	108	2	
<b>Ecuador:</b>				
Guayaquil.....	May 12-Aug. 7.....	7	4	
<b>Egypt:</b>				
Cairo.....	June 11-Sept. 2.....	.....	6	
<b>England:</b>				
Leeds.....	Aug. 25-Aug. 31.....	1	.....	
Liverpool.....	June 9-Aug. 24.....	8	1	
London.....	July 16-Sept. 18.....	211	23	
<b>France:</b>				
Marseilles.....	June 1-Aug. 31.....	.....	8	
Nice.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 31.....	.....	2	
Paris.....	June 7-Sept. 14.....	.....	109	
<b>Germany:</b>				
Berlin.....	June 18-June 29.....	3	.....	
<b>Gibraltar:</b>				
June 3-July 14.....	5	.....		
<b>India:</b>				
Bombay.....	May 22-Aug. 27.....	.....	45	
Calcutta.....	May 19-Aug. 24.....	.....	99	
Karachi.....	May 20-July 21.....	24	14	
Madras.....	May 18-Aug. 30.....	.....	98	
<b>Italy:</b>				
Milan.....	May 1-May 31.....	2	.....	
Naples.....	June 10-Sept. 14.....	1368	240	
Palermo.....	Aug. 18-Aug. 24.....	.....	1	
<b>Japan:</b>				
Formosa, Tamsui.....	July 1-July 31.....	1	1	
Nagasaki.....	June 11-June 30.....	2	1	
Osaka and Hioga.....	July 21-July 27.....	1	.....	
<b>Korea:</b>				
Seoul.....	July 1-July 6.....	.....	1	
<b>Manitoba:</b>				
Winnipeg.....	Sept. 15-Sept. 21.....	1	.....	
<b>Mexico:</b>				
City of Mexico.....	June 17-Sept. 22.....	7	2	
Fuente.....	Aug. 11.....	3	.....	
Merida.....	July 7-July 13.....	.....	4	
<b>Netherlands:</b>				
Rotterdam.....	June 16-Aug. 10.....	21	2	
<b>Nova Scotia:</b>				
Halifax.....	Sept. 1-Sept. 27.....	16	1	Thirteen from sc. Thalia, 2 from sc. Goodwin, and 1 from sc. Essex.
<b>Philippine Islands:</b>				
Manila.....	May 12-Aug. 17.....	24	.....	
<b>Russia:</b>				
Moscow.....	May 26-Sept. 14.....	86	35	
Odessa.....	June 2-Aug. 17.....	13	2	
St. Petersburg.....	June 2-Aug. 31.....	43	6	
Warsaw.....	May 26-Aug. 24.....	.....	34	
<b>Scotland:</b>				
Dundee.....	July 14-Sept. 21.....	16	.....	
Edinburgh.....	Sept. 1-Sept. 7.....	1	.....	
Glasgow.....	June 15-Aug. 9.....	47	4	
<b>Sicily:</b>				
Messina.....	June 9-Aug. 31.....	136	27	
<b>Spain:</b>				
Corunna.....	June 23-July 6.....	.....	4	
Madrid.....	May 4-July 21.....	.....	17	
Malaga.....	July 1-Aug. 31.....	.....	26	
Valencia.....	July 28-Sept. 10.....	111	18	
<b>Straits Settlements:</b>				
Singapore.....	July 14-July 20.....	.....	1	
<b>Switzerland:</b>				
Geneva.....	June 2-June 29.....	5	.....	
<b>Uruguay:</b>				
Montevideo.....	May 11-July 25.....	172	13	
<b>Wales:</b>				
Cardiff.....	June 9-June 15.....	2	.....	

## Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—							
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.
Acapulco.....	Sept. 14	6,000	8								
Alexandretta.....	Sept. 14	8,000	22								
Amherstburg.....	Sept. 28	2,250	1								
Amsterdam.....	Sept. 21	526,194	18								
Antwerp.....	Sept. 14	299,346	80	2			1		1	4	
Athens.....	do.....	200,000	7						3		1
Belfast.....	Sept. 14	142,000	47	4							1
Barranquilla.....	Sept. 15	40,000	34								1
Beirut.....	Sept. 7	80,000	15								
Belize.....	Sept. 14	378,876	149					22		4	
Bergen.....	Sept. 26	9,000	4								
Berlin.....	Sept. 13	71,000	18								
Birmingham.....	Sept. 7	1,889,314	647	95							
Do.....	Sept. 14	523,284	222								
Bombay.....	Sept. 21	523,284	171								
Bremen.....	Sept. 3	770,843	112	245				5			1
Do.....	Sept. 7	160,823	71	10					3		
Breslau.....	Sept. 14	160,823	55	2					1	8	
Bristol.....	do.....	300,000	191	33					3	1	
Brussels.....	do.....	329,086	105	10					1	4	
Budapest.....	Sept. 9	582,665	157						4		
Do.....	Sept. 9	729,383							1	3	4
Callao.....	Sept. 16	729,383							8		1
Do.....	Aug. 17	30,000	19	4							
Cartegena.....	Aug. 25	30,000	25	3							
Catania.....	Sept. 15	9,000	15	2							
Christiania.....	Sept. 19	151,180	51	3					2		
Coburg.....	Sept. 14	225,800	54						1		
Cologne.....	do.....	21,058	5	2							
Colombia.....	Sept. 21	377,106	154	9				3	2	4	6
Colon.....	Sept. 22	8,000	8					3			
Copenhagen.....	Sept. 14	476,000	158								1
Curacao.....	Sept. 7	30,828	6								1
Do.....	Sept. 14	30,828	2								
Dresden.....	Sept. 7	406,780	145	10				1		1	3
Do.....	Sept. 14	406,780	132	18				1		1	1
Dublin.....	do.....	375,076	164							1	
Dundee.....	do.....	161,346	55						1	1	
Dusseldorf.....	do.....	212,334	73						1		3
Edinburgh.....	do.....	317,885	98						1		
Flushing.....	Sept. 7	18,992	7								
Do.....	Sept. 14	18,992	5								
Frankfort-on-the-Main.....	do.....	290,500	77								1
Funchal.....	Sept. 15	44,049	19	2							1
Ghent.....	Sept. 14	160,949	76						1	1	
Gibraltar.....	Sept. 15	27,460	5								
Girgenti.....	Sept. 14	23,069	12								
Glasgow.....	Sept. 20	760,423	262						8	2	3
Gothenburg.....	Sept. 14	130,619									1
Hamburg.....	do.....	705,738	246						5	5	2
Hamilton, Bermuda.....	Sept. 17	17,535							1		
Do.....	Sept. 26	17,535									
Karachi.....	Sept. 1	108,808	47	2							
Kingston, Canada.....	Sept. 27	18,300	8								
Lausanne.....	Aug. 31	46,407	14								
Leeds.....	Sept. 21	430,469	137	6				1	2		
Leipzig.....	Sept. 14	461,519	161					3	2		
Leith.....	do.....	77,670	37								
Licata.....	do.....	23,500	17					3	4		
Liege.....	Sept. 7	173,289	46								
Liverpool.....	do.....	686,332	240						1	3	
Do.....	Sept. 14	686,332	266						3	3	
London.....	do.....	6,604,287	1,899					9	22	14	47
Madras.....	Aug. 30	452,518	995			124		3			2
Magdeburg.....	Sept. 7	228,007	84	6					1		
Manchester.....	Sept. 14	516,494	233	22					5	4	1
Mazatlan.....	do.....	20,000	19								5
Melbourne.....	July 13	477,000									
Do.....	July 20	477,000									
Do.....	July 27	477,000									
Do.....	Aug. 3	477,000									
Do.....	Aug. 10	477,000									
Do.....	Aug. 17	477,000							1		

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*Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities—Continued.*

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—							
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.
Mexico.....	Sept. 22	368,777	360	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	1	.....
Monte Cristi.....	Sept. 21	3,000	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Moscow.....	Sept. 7	1,000,000	589	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	3
Do.....	Sept. 14	1,000,000	595	16	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	9	13
Newcastle-on-Tyne.....	Sept. 7	214,881	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	7
Do.....	Sept. 14	214,881	112	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1
Nottingham.....	do.....	239,753	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1
Nuremberg.....	Sept. 7	252,600	117	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
Odessa.....	Sept. 14	442,000	219	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	3
Palermo.....	do.....	330,000	106	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5
Panama.....	Sept. 23	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plymouth.....	Sept. 14	106,000	24	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port au Prince.....	Sept. 21	106,000	33	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Do.....	Sept. 9	60,000	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prague.....	Sept. 16	60,000	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puerto Cortez.....	Sept. 14	205,855	95	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5
Quebec.....	Sept. 26	2,000	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Rheims.....	Sept. 21	68,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Do.....	Sept. 8	107,989	37	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Rotterdam.....	Sept. 15	107,989	42	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
St. Georges, Bermuda.....	Sept. 21	337,755	121	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
St. John, New Brunswick.....	Sept. 14	2,150	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Sept. 21	2,150	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Petersburg.....	Sept. 28	40,711	14	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	30
St. Stephen, New Brunswick.....	Sept. 7	1,248,643	661	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	19
Santa Cruz.....	Sept. 28	2,849	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheffield.....	Sept. 7	33,500	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	do.....	400,000	175	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	5
Solingen.....	Sept. 14	400,000	151	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	9	6
Southampton.....	Sept. 21	105,481	29	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
South Shields.....	Sept. 7	97,800	51	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Do.....	Sept. 14	97,800	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Stettin.....	do.....	210,680	93	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Stuttgart.....	Sept. 19	176,318	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Sunderland.....	Sept. 14	147,205	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Trapani.....	do.....	61,437	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Trieste.....	do.....	178,155	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Tuxpan.....	Sept. 16	13,000	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vera Cruz.....	Sept. 21	32,000	31	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	8	6
Vienna.....	Sept. 7	1,691,996	505	97	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	8	8
Do.....	Sept. 14	1,691,996	496	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	6	2
Winnipeg.....	Sept. 21	25,642	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....
Zurich.....	Sept. 14	161,782	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

WALTER WYMAN,  
Surgeon-General U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.